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ALFONSIN ARRIVES IN PARIS, MEETS MITTERRAND

For Paris AFP, French Domestic Service, and Buenos Aires Domestic Service Spanish coverage of the visit to France by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and reports of his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 23 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR REPORTS TO UN ON FALKLANDS

PY230040 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] In his report to the UN General Assembly on the Malvinas issue, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the Argentina Government has reiterated its willingness to resume negotiations with the United Kingdom through his good offices, in keeping with UN General Assembly Resolution 38-12.

The report quoted the Argentine Government as indicating that it is also willing to start talks with Great Britain to normalize relations, provided that a mechanism is discussed that will permit negotiations on the sovereignty issue, which is the key issue. The report added that Argentina is willing to resolve the conflict through peaceful means only.

Perez de Cuellar's report, the text of which was released by the UN Information Center for Argentina and Uruguay in Buenos Aires, said that from January to July a number of secret diplomatic exchanges were held between Argentina and Great Britain through the Brazilian and Swiss Embassies, which are representing the Argentine and British interests in London and in Buenos Aires, respectively. The report added that the two parties and the Swiss Government kept Perez de Cuellar informed of these exchanges, which led to the holding of the meetings between top Argentine and British Government officials in Bern on 18 and 19 July 1984, a meeting that was presided over by the secretary of state of the Swiss General Foreign Affairs Department and was attended by Brazilian Government officials.

The report said that although the Bern talks did not have the desired results, Perez de Cuellar considered as a positive sign the first direct contact between the two countries since the end of the conflict in 1982. Perez de Cuellar remarked: I am also encouraged by the fact that the two parties have on many occasions expressed their desire to find a way to resume talks and stated their determination not to resort to force in the controversy.

TROCCOLI URGES BEAGLE REFERENDUM PARTICIPATION

PY230224 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli's speech on 22 October in Buenos Aires -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The nation's government has called on the people of the Republic to have their say on Sunday, 25 November, as to whether or not they agree with the terms of the agreement that has been reached through a long and arduous negotiation under the mediation of the holy father. The referendum will be held under the prescriptions of the National Code that was in force for the elections; that is, those who voted on 30 October 1983 will be able to cast their decision under the same conditions, at the same places, and in the same circumstances. But this being a referendum, through which the government wants to reach as many as possible, this procedure will be based on two fundamental factors:

Individual freedom so that each citizen can assume his responsibility to be present; and the opportunity to vote not only for those listed in the electoral registries, but for all citizens who are 18 years of age or older and have obtained the public document that allows them to discharge their duties as citizens. Everyone will vote at the same place where they voted on 30 October 1983, and if for any reason a voter is not listed in the registries, he will be allowed to vote at the ballot station closest to his residence. Those voters who are away from their residence will also be able to vote wherever they are, because additional registration books will be available to record their vote.

We have resorted to this mechanism to expedite the referendum, an unprecedented event in the political history of the Republic, so we can have the people's approval for a governmental action. We are not unaware of the fact that the Constitution has valuable provisions establishing the powers of the executive branch to reach or not reach agreements with foreign countries, just as congress has in turn constitutional powers to either approve or reject agreements reached by the executive branch.

This was a border dispute, a century-old conflict that took us to the verge of an abyss. We were a minute away from war, close to launching a conflict that would have opened an unpredictable breach between new generations of Argentines and Chileans. Since this is a question involving territorial sovereignty, affecting not only the present but the future of the nation, it demands the total responsibility of this government, which wants to maintain the present strength of its representativity, to resort to this unusual instrument of exceptional application so that everyone, without exception, can express his will, and together all of us can express the national will to end this ancient conflict, to heal this geographical wound that has for so long separated Argentines from Chileans, that has prevented cooperation and complementation between the two countries, so that each could look toward its own future.

We are using this referendum as an instrument to permit all Argentines to make a decision through a practical and simple procedure, in a clean, honest, and loyal manner, to reflect public opinion that can approve or disapprove the results of the government's negotiations.

Argentina needs access to the Pacific Ocean, because the most dynamic axis of international development has moved in that direction. A large part of the nation's economy has opened the horizon of its own potentials through the Pacific Ocean. Of course, this complementary action requires the twofold task of giving and receiving, because this agreement is the result of a compromise, a commitment to a solution, whereby we defend the permanent interests of our nation and recognize the permanent interests of the neighboring nation.

In the attainment of this lofty solution to overcome an obstacle, the government did its part. It achieved everything it could. It especially took into account the fundamental elements of territorial sovereignty. We solved two problems that were a century old: not only that of the Beagle but also that of the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan. From here on, no one will be able to play up the minor problems remaining along the continent [as heard], along this extensive border. Minor landmark problems are thus overcome with this solution, or pre-agreement. The most irksome controversies are thus solved in this century-old conflict with Chile.

The government will be very careful so that this problem [as heard] which solves a century-old conflict, and which is projected to the future, will not be turned into an issue involving the government and much less a party. Those who intend to minimize this great issue must be very careful, because they are tying the future of the nation to a minor issue, if they would vote for or against the government, or turn this into a political party issue.

This is a commitment to the younger generations. Each citizen who has been deprived of the right to vote for many years by those whose messianic ideas have prevented us from expressing our will to decide on the course to be taken by the nation, will now have an opportunity to adopt a decision.

To the mature men and women, to those who witnessed the old dissensions within the Republic, we invite you to assume the role of great planters, to open the furrows and sow the seeds, to create a different climate for the future generations, for the Argentine youth, who are the object of all these efforts, by overcoming the past. We ask you to promote national unity and Latin American brotherhood, to build your own future, seeking the recovery of Argentina. The government calls upon all of you in this historical moment of great importance to discharge your responsibility and to comply with the fundamental commitment to preserve the future of the Republic. Thank you very much.

TEXT RELEASED OF BEAGLE TREATY WITH CHILE

PY201108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2235 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (NA) -- The following is the text of the peace and friendship treaty initialed by the representatives of the Governments of Argentina and Chile with the help of Pope John Paul II, in the name of Almighty God.

Bearing in mind that on 8 January 1979 the two governments requested the Holy See to act as mediator in the southern border conflict with the purpose of guiding them in the negotiations and aiding them in seeking a solution; that they requested this invaluable help in order to establish a borderline that would establish their respective jurisdictions on the eastern and western sides of the mentioned borderline, starting from the boundary currently existing; convinced that it is the undeniable duty of the two governments to express the aspirations of their people for peace; taking into account the border limit treaty of 1981 that together with its complementary and declaratory instruments, is the unwavering basis of the relationship between the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile; reiterating their duty of always solving all their controversies through peaceful means and of never resorting to threats or the use of force in their mutual relations; encouraged by the purpose of strengthening economic cooperation and physical integration of their respective countries; especially taking into account the proposal, suggestions, and advice of the mediator on 12 December 1980; and voicing, in the name of their peoples, their gratitude to His Holiness Pope John Paul II for his extensive efforts to reach a solution to the controversy and strengthen the friendship and understanding between the two nations, have decided to agree to the following treaty that represents a compromise.

Peace and Friendship

Article 1. The two parties, taking into account the fundamental interests of their peoples, hereby solemnly reiterate their commitment to preserve, strengthen, and promote their unalterable peaceful relations and their ties of lasting friendship.

The parties shall regularly hold consultative meetings to examine any event or situation that may jeopardize the harmony between the two countries, shall try to prevent discrepancies in their viewpoints from becoming controversies, and shall suggest or adopt concrete measures aimed at maintaining and strengthening the good relations between the two countries.

Article 2. The two parties hereby reaffirm their obligation to abstain from resorting to force or from threatening to resort to force in any way whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, and from adopting any other measure that may jeopardize the harmony prevailing in any area of their bilateral relations.

The two parties also reaffirm their obligation to always resort exclusively to peaceful means to settle any controversy, of any nature, that has arisen or that may arise between them, in keeping with the following rules.

Article 3. Should any controversy arise, the two parties shall adopt the necessary measures to maintain the best possible level of coexistence in all areas of their relations and to prevent the controversy from aggravating or expanding.

Article 4. The two parties shall make an effort to settle any controversy between them through direct negotiations undertaken in good faith and with a spirit of cooperation. Should, in the opinion of the two parties or of either one of them, direct negotiations fail to produce satisfactory results, each party shall be entitled to propose to the other to submit the controversy to a commonly agreed upon peaceful method of settlement.

Article 5. If within 4 months of the date of the proposal mentioned in the previous article the parties do not reach an agreement on any means for a peaceful solution nor on the time limit and other measures for implementing such agreement, or if after the agreement is reached the issue is not resolved for any reason, the conciliation procedure stipulated in Chapter I of Annex 1 will be implemented.

Article 6. If both or either of the two parties have not accepted the terms of the arrangement proposed by the conciliation commission within the limit established by its president, or if the conciliation process should fail for any reason both parties or either of the two may submit the controversy to the arbitration procedure established in Chapter II of Annex 1. The same procedure will be adopted when the parties, in keeping with Article 4, decide on arbitration to resolve the controversy, unless the parties agree on other rules. By virtue of this article, none of the issues to which the parties have found a final solution can be reopened. In such cases, the arbitration will be exclusively limited to doubts on the validity, interpretation of, and compliance with such solutions.

Maritime Demarcation

Article 7. The dividing line between the sovereignties of Chile and Argentina over the sea, seabed, and under the seabed in the southern sea beyond the border demarcation line in the Beagle Channel, that is, the point set by coordinates 55 degrees 7 minutes 3 seconds south latitude and 66 degrees 25 minutes 0 seconds west longitude, will be the line that joins the following points:

The line will begin with point A, whose coordinates are 55 degrees 7 minutes 3 seconds south latitude and 66 degrees 25 minutes 0 seconds west longitude. From this point, the boundary will take a southeastern bearing following a loxodromic line up to a point located between the coasts of Nueva Island and the large island of Tierra del Fuego and whose coordinates are 55 degrees 11 minutes 0 seconds south latitude and 66 degrees 4 minutes 7 seconds west longitude (point B); from this point the boundary will take a southeastern bearing with a 45 degree angle, measured in the aforementioned point B, and will extend up the point established by coordinates 55 degrees 22 minutes 0 seconds south latitude and 65 degrees 43 minutes 6 seconds west longitude (point C); it will continue due south along this meridian until it reaches parallel 56 degrees 22 minutes 8 seconds south latitude (point D); from there it will continue west along the aforementioned parallel located 24 maritime miles south from the southernmost point of Hornos Island, until it meets with the meridian of the southernmost point of the mentioned Hornos Island at coordinates 56 degrees 22 minutes 8 seconds south latitude and 67 degrees 16 minutes 0 seconds west longitude (point E); from here the boundary will continue south until it reaches the point established by coordinates 58 degrees 21 minutes 1 second south latitude and 67 degrees 16 minutes 0 seconds west longitude (point F). The aforementioned maritime boundary line is shown in Annex Chart 1.

The exclusive economic zones of the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile shall be located respectively east and west of the aforementioned boundary line.

At the south of the final point of the boundary line (point F), the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Chile will expand, as far as international law allows, west of meridian 67 degrees 16 minutes 0 seconds west longitude and east up to the high seas.

Article 8. The parties agree that in the area between Cape Horn and the easternmost point of Staten Island the jurisdiction in their territorial seas shall be limited, as far as their bilateral relations are concerned, to a 3-mile maritime line measured from their respective baselines.

Within the area mentioned in the aforementioned clause, each party may claim before third countries the maximum width of the territorial sea allowed by international law.

Article 9. The parties agree to call the maritime area whose boundaries have been established through the two preceding articles the "Southern Zone Sea."

Article 10. The Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Chile agree that in the eastern mouth of the Strait of Magellan, established by Punta Dungeness in the north and Espiritu Santo Cape in the south, the boundary between their respective sovereignties will be established by a straight line between the "boundary market at the former Punta Dungeness lighthouse" and "boundary marker I Espiritu Santo Cape" in Tierra del Fuego. This boundary line is shown in Annex Chart 2.

The sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina and the sovereignty of the Republic of Chile over the sea, seabed and under the seabed shall extend, respectively, east and west from the preceding boundary line.

The boundary line hereby established by no means alters what is set by the 1881 border treaty which establishes that the Strait of Magellan remains neutral for perpetuity and which provides for the free navigation of vessels of all nations under the terms established in Article V.

The Republic of Argentina commits itself to allow, at all times and under any circumstances, vessels of all nations to sail expeditiously and free of obstacles through its jurisdictional waters to and from the Strait of Magellan.

Article 11. The parties mutually acknowledge the straight baselines they have established in their respective territories.

Article 12. The parties agree to create a permanent binational commission to intensify economic cooperation and physical integration. The binational commission will be in charge of promoting and carrying out initiatives regarding the following issues: an overall system for land links, mutual establishment of duty free ports and zones, land transport, air navigation, electric and telecommunications links, exploitation of natural resources, preservation of the environment, and tourism. The parties will establish the binational commission and its regulations 6 months after the current treaty goes into effect.

Article 13. The Republic of Chile, exercising its sovereign rights, will grant the Republic of Argentina the navigation facilities established in Articles 1 through 9 of Annex 2.

The Republic of Chile hereby declares that the ships sailing under the flags of third parties shall be allowed to sail without hindrance along the routes indicated in Articles 1 and 8 of Annex 2, subject to Chilean regulations. The two parties hereby agree to adopt the system of navigation and piloting in the Beagle Channel that is specified in Articles 11 to 16 of Annex 2.

The regulations on navigation in the southern zone specified in this treaty shall supersede those of any other agreement that the parties may have previously signed on the matter.

Final Clauses

Article 14. The two parties hereby solemnly declare that the present treaty constitutes the complete and final solution of the matters to which it refers. The borders established in this treaty shall be the definitive and unalterable boundaries of the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of Chile. The parties hereby pledge not to pose demands or make interpretations that are incompatible with the terms of this treaty.

Article 15. The terms of Articles 1 to 6 of this treaty shall be applicable to the Antarctic territory. The other terms of this treaty shall in no way effect or be interpreted in a manner that may directly or indirectly affect the sovereignty, the rights, the juridical position of the two parties, or the borderlines in the Antarctic and in its adjacent seas, including surface and subsurface areas.

Article 16. Welcoming the generous offer of the holy father, the two parties put this treaty under the spiritual protection of the Holy See.

Article 17. The following material is also part of this treaty:
A. Annex 1, which has 41 articles and deals with conciliation and arbitration procedures;
B. Annex 2, which has 16 articles and deals with navigation; and
C. The maps referred to in Articles 7 and 10 of the treaty and in Articles 1, 8, and 11 of Annex 2.

The references made to this treaty shall also cover its annexes and maps.

Article 18. This treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall come into effect on the date of the exchange of the ratification documents.

Article 19. This treaty shall be registered in keeping with the terms of Article 102 of the UN Charter.

Annex 1

Chapter I

Conciliation Procedure Contemplated in Artcile 5 of the Peace and Friendship Treaty

Article 1. Within 6 months from the date this treaty goes into effect, the parties will establish an Argentine-Chilean permanent conciliation commission, henceforth to be referred as the commission. The commission will be composed of three members. Each of the parties will appoint a member who can be elected from among their nationals. The third member, who will act as president of the commission, will be elected by both parties from among nationals of a third state. He cannot be a permanent resident in the territory of either of the parties and cannot be in the service of either of them.

The members will be elected for a 3-year period and can be reelected. Each party can at any time replace the member it has appointed. The third member can be replaced during his tenure by agreement between the two parties. The vacancies that occur by death or for other reason will be filled in the same manner in which the initial appointments were made, within a period of no longer than 3 months.

If the appointment of the third member cannot be made within the 6 months after the treaty has been in force or within 3 months after a vacancy has occurred, for whatever reason, either of the parties can request the Holy See to make the appointment.

Article 2. In the situation contemplated in Article 5 of the Peace and Friendship Treaty, the controversy will be submitted to the commission in a written request, whether jointly or separately by the parties, addressed to the president of the commission. The request will summarily state the reason for the controversy. If the request is not a joint one, the party initiating it will immediately notify the other party.

Article 3. The written request or requests whereby the controversy is submitted to the commission will contain, to the extent possible, the designation of the delegate or delegates who will represent in the commission the party or the parties submitting the request. The president of the commission will invite the party or parties that have not designated delegates to promptly do so.

Article 4. Once a controversy is submitted to the commission, the parties can designate, by common agreement, two more members to the commission but only for that particular controversy. The presidency of the commission will continue to be exercised by the third member previously designated.

Article 5. If at the time a controversy is submitted to the commission, any of the members appointed by one of the parties is not able to fully participate in the conciliation proceeedings, that party must replace him as soon as possible but only for the purpose of that conciliation. At the request of either of the parties or on his own initiative, the president can ask the other party to make that replacement.

If the president of the commission is not able to fully participate in the conciliation proceedings, the parties must replace him by mutual agreement, as promptly as possible, by another person but only for the purpose of that conciliation. If the parties cannot agree on a replacement, either party can request the Holy See to make the designation.

Article 6. Once the controversy request is submitted, the president of the commission will determine the place and date for the first meeting and will summon the members of the commission and the delegates of the parties to attend.

At the first meeting, the commission will designate a secretary, who cannot be a national of either party, a permanent resident in the territory of either party, or be in the service of either party. The secretary will exercise his functions for the duration of the conciliation. At the same meeting, the commission will determine the procedure the counciliation will follow. If there is no mutual agreement, the procedure will be put to adjudication.

Article 7. The parties will be represented in the commission by their delegates, can furthermore secure the assistance of advisers and experts appointed by them for this purpose, and can request testimony they consider appropriate. The commission will have the power to request explanations from the delegates, advisers, and experts for the parties, as well as from persons it deems necessary.

Article 8. The commission shall meet at the place agreed upon by the two parties and, in the absence of an agreement, at the place indicated by its president.

Article 9. The commission shall be able to recommend that the parties adopt measures aimed at preventing the controversy from being aggravated or the conciliation from becoming more difficult.

Article 10. The commission shall not be able to hold a session without the presence of all its members. The commission shall make its decisions unanimously, unless otherwise established by the parties. The respective documents issued on the commission's sessions shall indicate whether the decisions were made unanimously or by a majority vote.

Article 11. The parties shall facilitate the task of the commission and shall make every effort to supply it with all useful documents and information. Likewise, they shall allow it to summon and question witnesses or specialists and to carry out eyewitness inspections in their respective territories.

Article 12. Upon concluding the investigation of the controversy, the commission shall make an effort to define the terms of an agreement that may be acceptable to the two parties. In this regard, the commission shall be allowed to exchange views with the delegates of the two parties, with whom it shall meet either separately or jointly. The agreement proposed by the commission shall be considered only as a recommendation submitted to the parties in order to facilitate a mutually acceptable solution. The terms of the proposed agreement shall be submitted in writing by the president to the delegates of the parties. The president shall asked the delegates to inform him, before the deadline established by him, whether the respective governments have accepted the commission's proposal. On making the abovementioned communication, the president shall personally explain why, in the opinion of the commission, the two parties should accept the proposal. If the controversy hinges exclusively on factual questions, the commission will limit itself to investigating them and to stating its conclusions in writing.

Article 13. If both parties accept the settlement proposed by the commission, minutes will be written recording that settlement, and it will be signed by the president of the commission, the secretary, and the delegates. A copy of those minutes, signed by the president and the secretary of the commission, will be sent to each party.

Article 14. If both parties or any one of them does not accept the settlement proposed, and if the commission deems it superfluous to try to obtain an agreement on different terms, minutes will be written and signed by the president and the secretary, stating that the parties could not be conciliated, and no record of the proposed settlement will be made.

Article 15. The commission proceedings will have to end within 6 months from the date the controversy was submitted unless the parties agree otherwise.

Article 16. No declaration or communication of the delegates or the members of the commission on the substance of the controversy will be recorded in the minutes of the sessions without the consent of the delegate or the member who made the declaration. However, information from experts, verbal or written, and the minutes related to visual inspections and statements by witnesses will be recorded in the session minutes, unless the commission decides otherwise.

Article 17. Authenticated copies of the session minutes and their annexes will be sent to the parties' delegates through the commission secretary, unless the commission decides differently.

Article 18. The commission proceedings will not be public, unless the commission decides otherwise with the consent of the parties.

Article 19. No statement of admission and proposition made during the conciliation proceedings, whether by one of the parties or by the commission, will prejudge or affect in any manner whatsoever the rights or claims of either party should the conciliation proceedings fail.

Likewise, the acceptance by one of the parties of a settlement proposal made by the commission will not imply in any manner whatsoever the acceptance of the considerations of facts or rights on which that settlement could be based.

Article 20. Once the commission proceedings end, the parties will decide whether to allow the partial or full publication of the documents of the proceedings.

Article 21. During the commission proceedings, each of its members will receive fees whose amount will be determined by the parties by mutual agreement, and they will be paid by each in equal parts. Each of the parties will defray its own expenses and half of the commission expenses.

Article 22. At the end of the conciliation, the president of the commission will deliver all the documentation pertaining to it to the archives of the Holy See, keeping the documentation classified within the limits indicated in Articles 18 and 20 of this annex.

Chapter II

Arbitration Procedure Referred to in Article 6 of the Peace and Friendship Treaty.

Article 23. The party that intends to resort to arbitration shall notify the other of its decision in writing. In the same notification, it shall ask that the arbitration tribunal be designated, it shall summarize the cause of the controversy, it shall mention the name of the arbitrator that it has chosen as a member of the tribunal, and it shall ask the other party to agree on the arbitration accord or compromise. The party that receives the notification shall cooperate with the designation of the arbitration tribunal and with attaining an accord.

Article 24. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, the arbitration tribunal shall be made up of five members who shall not necessarily hold specific posts. Each party shall designate one member, who may have the party's own nationality. The other three members, one of whom will be the president of the tribunal, shall be jointly chosen and shall be citizens of third parties. These three members shall be citizens of different nations, shall not habitually reside in the territory of either of the parties, and shall not be in service of either of the parties.

Article 25. If the designation of all arbitration tribunal members has not been made within 3 months after the receipt of the notification referred to in Article 23, the pending designations shall be made by the Government of the Swiss Confederation at the request of any of the parties.

The president of the tribunal shall be jointly designated by the parties within the period referred to in the previous clause. Should the parties fail to reach an agreement on the designation of the president, the designation shall be made by the Government of the Swiss Confederation at the request of any of the parties.

Once all the members have been designated, the president shall summon them to a session with the objective of installing the tribunal and adopting the measures necessary for its operation. The session shall be held at the place, day, and hours to be indicated by the president. The terms of Article 24 of this annex shall be applicable during this session.

Article 26. The vacancies caused by death, resignation, or any other situation shall be filled in the following way:

If the vacant post is of a member designated by one single party, this party shall designate the replacement as soon as possible or within 30 days after the other party has asked it in writing to fill the vacancy.

If the vacant post is of a jointly designated member, the vacancy shall be filled within 60 days after one of the parties has asked the other to do it. If the vacancies have not been filled before the deadlines established in the previous clauses, each party shall be entitled to ask the Government of the Swiss Confederation to fill them.

Article 27. If no agreement can be reached to submit the controversy to the arbitration tribunal within 3 months after the installation of the tribunal, each party shall be entitled to submit the controversy to the tribunal in writing.

Article 28. The tribunal shall issue its own procedural rules, without precluding those that the parties may have agreed upon in the compromise.

Article 29. The arbitration tribunal shall be empowered to interpret the compromise and to establish its own jurisdiction.

Article 30. The parties shall cooperate with the arbitration tribunal's task and shall supply it with all documents, facilities, and useful information. Likewise, the parties shall allow it to summon and question witnesses and specialists and to carry out eye-witness inspections within their respective territories.

Article 31. The arbitration tribunal shall be empowered to order temporary measures aimed at safeguarding the rights of the parties.

Article 32. Should either of the parties to a controversy fail to appear before the tribunal or should either of them abstain from defending its position, the other party shall be entitled to ask the tribunal to carry on with the proceedings and issue a verdict. The absence of one of the parties or the fact that one of the parties has failed to appear before the tribunal shall not prevent the tribunal from carrying on with the proceedings or issuing a verdict.

Article 33. The arbitration tribunal shall act in keeping with international law, unless otherwise decided by the parties to the compromise.

Article 34. The arbitration tribunal shall make its decisions by majority vote. The absence or abstention of one or two of its members shall not prevent the tribunal from holding a session or making a decision. In case of a draw, the decision shall be made on the basis of the president's vote.

Article 35. The tribunal shall explain the reasons for its verdict and shall mention the names of the arbitration tribunal members who took part in issuing the verdict and the date on which it was issued. Each tribunal member shall have the right to have his dissenting opinion added to the verdict.

Article 36. The verdict shall bind the parties and shall be final and unappealable. Compliance with the verdict shall be entrusted to the honor of the nations that signed the Peace and Friendship Treaty.

Article 37. The verdict shall be executed without delay in the manner and within the deadlines established by the tribunal.

Article 38. The functions of the tribunal shall not end before it has declared that in its opinion the verdict has been materially and completely executed.

Article 39. Unless otherwise decided by the parties, each party shall be entitled to submit the disagreements that may arise between the parties over the interpretation of the verdict or the way the arbitration verdict is to be executed to the tribunal that issued it. To this effect, any vacancy in the tribunal shall be filled in keeping with the terms of Article 26 of this annex.

Article 40. Each party shall be entitled to ask that the tribunal that issued the verdict revise it, provided the request is submitted before the deadline established for the execution of the verdict and in the following cases:

1. If the verdict has been based on a false or altered document.

2. If all or part of the verdict has been based on a factual mistake arising from the proceedings or the documents of the case.

To this effect, any vacancy in the tribunal shall be filled in keeping with the terms of Article 26 of this annex.

Article 41. Each arbitration tribunal member shall receive monetary compensation that shall be jointly established by the parties, which shall defray the expenses in equal shares. Each party shall defray its own expenses and one-half of the tribunal's shared expenses.

Annex 2

Navigation Between the Strait of Magellan and Argentine Ports on the Beagle Channel and Vice-Versa

Article 1. For maritime traffic between the Strait of Magellan and Argentine ports on the Beagle Channel and vice versa, through internal Chilean waters, Argentine ships shall enjoy navigation facilities exclusively along the following route:

Magdalena Channel, Cockburn Channel, Brecknock Pass or Ocasion Channel, Ballenero Channel, O'Brien Channel, Timbales Pass, northwestern arm of the Beagle Channel, and the Beagle Channel up to the meridian with the following coordinates: 68 degrees 36 minutes 38.5 seconds west longitude, and vice versa. This route is described in Chart III.

Article 2. During passage the ship will be guided by a Chilean pilot, who will serve as technical adviser to the ship's commander or captain. For the timely designation and boarding of the pilot, the Argentine authority will inform the chief of the Third Chilean Naval Zone at least 48 hours in advance of the date the ship will begin to navigate.

The Chilean pilot will perform his function between the point determined by coordinates 54 degrees 2 minutes 8 seconds south latitude, 70 degrees 57 minutes 9 seconds west longitude, and the meridian of 68 degrees 38 minutes 38.5 seconds west longitude in the Beagle Channel.

For navigation from or toward the east mouth of the Strait of Magellan, the pilot will embark or disembark at the pilots' station at Posesion Bay in the Strait of Magellan. For navigation from or toward the west mouth of the Strait of Magellan, he will embark or disembark at the same station mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He will be transported to and from the previously mentioned points by Chilean transport.

For navigation from or to Argentine ports on the Beagle Channel, the pilot will embark or disembark in Ushuaia, and he will be transported from Puerto Williams to Ushuaia or vice versa by Argentine transport.

Merchant ships will pay the pilot expenses established in the tariff regulation of the director general of the maritime territory and the merchant marine of Chile.

Article 3. The passage of Argentine ships will proceed in a continuous and uninterrupted manner. If the ship stops or lowers anchor involuntarily on the route indicated in Article 1, the commander or captain of the Argentine ship will inform the nearest Chilean naval authority.

Article 4. In cases not foreseen in this treaty, the Argentine ships will be subject to the rules of international law. During the passage, these ships will refrain from performing any activity not directly related to the passage, namely, exercise or practice with any type of weapons; launching, landing, or receiving aircraft or any other military equipment; embarking or disembarking of persons; fishing; investigation; hydrographic surveys; and activities that may jeopardize the security or disturb the communications systems of the Republic of Chile.

Article 5. Submarines or any other submergible conveyance must navigate on the surface. All ships will navigate with lights on and flag raised.

Article 6. The Republic of Chile can temporarily suspend the passage of ships in cases in which navigation is impeded for involuntary reasons and only for the time that navigation is so impeded. This suspension will be in effect after it has been communicated to the Argentine authorities.

Article 7. The number of Argentine warships simultaneously navigating the route described in Article 1 can be no more than three. The ships will not carry military landing units aboard.

Navigation Between Argentine Ports on the Beagle Channel and the Antarctica and Vice Versa, or Between Argentine Ports on the Beagle Channel and the Exclusive Argentine Economic Zone Adjacent to the Maritime Border Between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Argentina, and Vice Versa.

Article 8. For maritime traffic between Argentine ports on the Beagle Channel and Antarctica and vice versa, or between Argentine ports on the Beagle Channel and the exclusive Argentine economic zone adjacent to the maritime border between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Argentina and vice versa, the Argentine vessels will be granted navigation facilities for passage through Chilean internal waters exclusively through the following routes:

Picton and Richmond passages, then continuing from the point set by coordinates 55 degrees 21 minutes 0 seconds south latitude and 66 degrees 41 minutes 0 seconds west longitude in the general direction of the arc between 99 and 180 true geographic degrees, to emerge into the Chilean territorial sea; or vice versa, crossing the Chilean territorial sea in the general direction of the arc between 270 and 000 true geographic degrees, and proceeding through the Richmond and Picton passages. The passage will require neither the service of a Chilean pilot nor previous notification. The accompanying map III despicts this route.

Article 9. The passage through the route described in the previous article will be subject to provisions contained in Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the present annex.

Navigation to and From the North Through the Strait of Le Maire.

Article 10. For maritime traffic to and from the north through the Strait of Le Maire, the Chilean vessels will have navigation facilities for passage through the strait without an Argentine pilot or prior notification.

Making the corresponding changes, the provisions contained in Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the present annex will apply to the passage through this route.

Rules of Navigation, Docking, and Pilotage in the Beagle Channel

Article 11. In the Beagle Channel, on both sides of the limit set by meridian 68 degrees 36 minutes 38.5 seconds of west longitude and meridian 66 degrees 25 minutes 0 seconds of west longitude depicted in the accompanying Chart IV the rules of navigation, docking, and pilotage are established in the following articles.

Article 12. The parties accept the free navigation of Chilean and Argentine vessels in the segment indicated in the previous article. In that segment, third nation flag merchant ships will exercise the right of passage subject to the rules established in the present annex.

Article 13. Third nation flag warships heading toward a port of either party, located within the segment indicated in Article 11 of the present annex, and in the zone under their respective jurisdiction, must have previous authorization of the respective party, which shall inform the other party of the arrival or departure of a foreign warship.

Article 14. The parties are under the reciprocal obligation of providing assistance to navigation and of coordinating between them that assistance in order to facilitate navigation and provide security in that segment indicated in Article 11 of the present annex, in the zones under their respective jurisdiction. The usual navigation routes will be permanently clear of any obstacle or activity that may interfere with navigation. The parties will jointly establish systems to maintain orderly traffic through geographical areas of difficult passage, to ensure navigation safety.

Article 15. Chilean and Argentine ships are not under the obligation of accepting a pilot as indicated in the segment in Article 11 of the present annex. Third nation flag ships sailing from or toward a port located in that segment will have to comply with the regulation on pilotage and docking expertise of the country where the departure or destination port is located. When third nation flag ships navigate between ports of the two parties, they will comply with the regulation on pilotage of the country where the departure port is located, and the docking expertise regulation of the country where the port of arrival is located.

Article 16. The parties will apply their own docking regulations in the ports located in their respective jurisdiction. The ships using the services of a pilot will hoist the flag of the country whose regulation is being applied.

Any ship using pilotage and docking expertise services will pay the corresponding fees for those services, as well as any other fees demanded by the regulation of the party providing the pilotage or docking expertise services. The parties will extend maximum facilities to pilots and docking practitioners for the performance of their work. The pilots and docking practitioners will be able to freely disembark in the ports of one or the other party. The parties will endeavor to establish compatible and uniform rules for pilotage.

SWITZERLAND ACCEPTS BEAGLE TREATY ROLE

PY201956 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1931 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Bern, 19 Oct (EFE) -- The Swiss Federal Council (Government) today responded favorably to a request by Chile and Argentina regarding the treaty signed yesterday in Rome by these two countries on the Beagle Channel. In an official communique, the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs today stated that in compliance with the Swiss good offices policy, the Federal Council agrees to designate the members of an arbitration tribunal in case the two parties do not agree on the organization of this court. The treaty on the Beagle includes a clause for arbitration in any conflict that may arise between the two countries.

FORMER PRESIDENT VIOLA JAILED AFTER QUESTIONING

PY222158 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2041 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- Former de facto President Roberto Eduardo Viola was taken to Prison Unit 22 today shortly after 1640 upon being questioned at the Federal Criminal Appellate Court in a case concerning antisubversive actions, it has been reported at the courthouse.

POLICE REPORT FIRMENICH EXTRADITED FROM BRAZIL

PY212022 Buenos Aires TELEM in Spanish 1844 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (TELAM) -- The Argentine Federal Police released a communique at 1440 today reporting that [Montonero leader]Mario Eduardo Firmenich was today extradited [from Brazil] and that he has been put at the disposal of the fifth federal court, headed by Judge Fernando Archimbal and Secretary Benjamin Zotele. The communique indicates that Mario Eduardo Firmenich is being held at the central police station.

Montoneros Issue Statement

PY230051 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1909 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (EFE) -- The subversive Montoneros group has charged top government officials with the responsibility for preventing Mario Firmenich's possible murder. This warning was included in a statement published today by the daily LA VOZ, which is Peronist-Montonero in leaning. The statement was signed by Roberto Perdia and Fernando Vaca Narvaja, second and third leaders, respectively, of the subversive organization.

In a statement entitled "Resistance Groups Are Being Persecuted," the two leaders charged that President Raul Alfonsin, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli are responsible for Firmenich's safety. They added that Alfonsin's government persisted in committing the error of completing Firmenich's extradition and that this measure has paved the way for provocations the government will be unable to prevent. Perdia and Narvaja warned that if Firmenich is murdered because of the provocations of some groups, the peace and unity being sought by the young generations will be at stake.

Fernando Torres, who is Firmenich's lawyer, today said that his defendant has definitely received death threats. The so-called Liberation Command [Comando de Liberacion] has called for Firmenich receiving the death penalty in slogans painted in the vicinity of the courthouse where Firmenich is being held.

In the statement, the Montonero leaders considered as unjust and arbitrary the extradition of the highest-ranking top Montonero leader, who was returned by Brazil on Sunday to stand trial. They also charged that with its economic plan and political persecutions, the government is facilitating the destruction of domestic peace.

Perdia and Vaca Narvaja, who are hiding somewhere in Argentina, maintained that the Radical government is concealing an arrogant posture behind a facade of humility.

Perdia and Vaca Narvaja, the same as Firmenich and former Cordoba Governor Ricardo Obregon Cano, who are currently detained, are wanted by the courts in keeping with a presidential decree.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today asserted that the government did not request Firmenish's extradition and prosecution to compensate for the arrest of top military officers involved in the subversive repression. Troccoli said that this is untrue and that the courts will determine whether Firmenich is guilty or innocent of the common crimes with which he is charged.

Firmenich was extradited from Brazil on Sunday at the request of the Argentine courts, which will be able to try him only for three crimes considered as nonpolitical. They are the murder of businessman Francisco Soldati, the kidnapping of businessman Jorge Born, and the frustrated attack against Juan Alemann, former finance secretary under the dictatorship. Firmenich's lawyer said that the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court granted the extradition on the condition that Firmenich's prosecution would be restricted to these three crimes and that of course the Argentine Government promised to respect this condition. He added that for these three crimes, Firmenich could be sentenced to a minimum prison term of 8 years and a maximum of 25 years and that at Firmenich's request, the judge that hands down the final decision can consolidate the three rulings into one sentence.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS TO PROMOTE EXPORTS IN USSR

PY201614 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Santa Fe, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- Santa Fe Governor Jose Maria Vernet has told the press that he and the governors of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Cruz, and San Juan will leave on 24 October for the Soviet Union to promote regional exports within the framework of the national export policy. Vernet stated that the main objective of the trip will be to study the provincial possibilities to purchase certain articles and products from the Soviet Union to even the balance of payments in the long term, which is highly favorable to the Soviet Union.

We will be there for only 4 days, he stated, but we hope to set the basis for certain exports, and in the particular case of Santa Fe, we intend to promote the possibilities of exporting meat. This trip will also serve to establish contacts with private export consortiums because we are interested in promoting the possibility of exporting agricultural appliances, of which Santa Fe is the primary national producer, trucks, and buses. It will also serve to study the possiblity of importing machines and equipment with technology for (?food processing), but to paid for by exports of processed products such as frozen food.

75 PERCENT OF ARMY DRAFTEES TO BE RELEASED

PY212035 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2016 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM) -- According to a decree signed by the head of state that was officially announced today, up to 75 percent of the citizens born in 1965 or in previous years who are serving in the military draft can be discharged. The decree authorized Army General Staff Chief General Ricardo Pianta to make the discharges, but it points out that the personnel who must serve additional time for misconduct will not benefit from this measure.

In the preamble to the presidential decree, it is stated that the executive branch is entitled to discharge a class or a part of a class to 6 months before the end of the minimum term of the military draft. The preamble adds that the decision was adopted based on a report submitted by the chief of the Army General Staff, recommendations of the Joint Staff chief, and a proposal by the Defense Ministry.

SPAIN REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SILES ZUAZO GOVERNMENT

For Madrid Spanish coverage of an official Spanish Government statement reiterating its support for the government of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo and its denial that it plans to grant political asylum to putschist officers deported to Spain, see the Spain section of the 22 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

UDP RESPONDES TO COB ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

PY191534 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] In its reply to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] Executive Committee notes that the decision of the sixth COB congress to imply in its emergency economic plan that the COB may assume governmental responsibilities has virtually disqualified this plan as a programmatic tool aimed at resolving the overall crisis that is affecting the country. In the letter given yesterday to the COB, the UDP says that no one can deny that there is an unquestionable link between a programmatic tool and the political responsibility for implementing it. Therefore, the fact that the emergency economic plan does not consider this aspect makes it an incomplete proposal. However, this does not imply that the government and the UDP coalition refuse to study the economic plan. On the contrary, we have salvaged its positive points with the objective of achieving an understanding that will enable us to find a popular, democratic, national, and anti-imperialistic solution to the present crisis.

The 19-page UDP letter notes that ways in which the labor and popular movement can participate in the discussion of national issues have not been exhausted since this is the basis of a government's dialogue with the COB.

In addition to rejecting the idea that co-management in state-owned production enterprises must be subjected to a specific program and schedule that is in keeping with their individual characteristics, the UDP note says that labor control at the private state enterprise level cannot be implemented since the political conditions and the technical-organizational requirements needed for this objective are not available in this sector.

However, it adds that all legal mechanisms will be used to enforce those tax regulations established by law. The UDP also warns that the COB economic plan contains great ambiguities between the objectives that are proposed and the mechanisms that are suggested, because the plan does not provide specific policies for each economic sector; that is, it does not specify how these objectives are to be achieved. An example of this would be the lack of policies regarding monetary and financial matters. In view of the present situation, the government is willing to disregard conventional economic corrective measures that are based on the price and market system [sistema de precios y mercado] and to implement a new approach that entails the participation and achievement of an understanding with the labor and popular movement.

Regarding the salary problem, the UDP coalition notes: Although we believe that it is not feasable to implement a minimum salary at the present time in view of the crisis affecting the country, an adjustable salary policy must be implemented. A salary policy based on an adjustable salary scale provides for salaries being restored the purchasing power they were in November 1983.

Regarding the termination of contracts with foreign oil companies, the UDP states that the government has issued a supreme resolution that calls for renegotiating these contracts, while safeguarding national interests.

The UDP also commits itself to proceed with the investigation on the assets of the banking sector as of 1967 in keeping with the laws in force and through those channels established by the law.

The UDP letter states: We firmly believe that the COB proposals can be implemented both at the short- and medium-term whenever the continuity of the democratic process is guaranteed. Therefore, we believe that it is imperative for us to arrive at an understanding on short-term measures that are in keeping with the real situation in the country and the workers' legitimate demands.

COB LEADER ON DEFENSE OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PY182055 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Speaking with Bolivian journalists and with foreign reporters who are visiting the country, Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo said this morning that the COB has reaffirmed its support for democracy. He also officially announced that (?workers) will defend the democratic process that they have built with their sacrifice. The people support democracy, he remarked, and that is why they have tirelessly struggled against local dictatorships.

Lechin Oquendo addressed several issues in connection with the national crisis, salaries, the democratic process, and the government's position regarding the COB emergency plan. The labor leader categorically stressed that the government answer to the COB, which must be forwarded in writing, must make reference to all the agreements reached during the talks held a few hours ago. Concerning the role of congress, Lechin Oquendo said:

[Begin recording] [Lechin Oquendo] In conclusion, I will point out that congress is one of the main elements of a capitalist democratic process. How could we ask for the dissolution of this body, which is an expression of the democracy of the bourgeoisie? (?We are not crazy...) [interrupted by reporter]

[Reporter] Do you agree with the democracy of the bourgeoisie?

[Lechin Oquendo] At this time, I do. I am a supporter of... [interrupted by reporter]

[Reporter] Until when?

[Lechin Oquendo] Until we are ready for a revolution. In my opinion, this is the only alternative for our country and for our people. [end recording]

Asked by foreign reporters about the installation of a government run by peasants and workers that may try to free Bolivia from imperialism, Lechin Oqueno replied by issuing a harsh criticism.

[Begin recording] [Lechin Oquendo] I defend the liberation of Bolivia from the dirty paws of U.S. imperialism.

[Reporter] Within a democratic regime?

[Lechin Oquendo] Of course, of course. [end recording]

JOURNALISTS UNION CALLS FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

PY202110 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Oct 84

["Text" of Bolivian Press-Radio Union document released in La Paz -- date not given]

[Text] In view of the constant threats against directors of newspapers and radio stations from some labor union leaders and government representatives who do not truly appreciate the advantages of a state of law, the Bolivian Press-Radio Union protests such attitudes, stressing that the freedom of expression is not the specific and private attribute of only a few organizations, groups, or persons, but rather is the right of all individuals.

The union is also amazed at plans to prosecute Jose Carranza Perez, director of the Confidential Information Service [Servicio de Informaciones Confidenciales -- SIC], for having published reports that are of a public nature, both in Bolivia and abroad. The Bolivian Press-Radio Union rejects any form of pressure against freedom of the press.

'COCAINE KING' WRITES LETTER ON OTAZO MEETING

PY212245 Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 19 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian cocaine king Roberto Suarez Gomez today revealed that prior to his meeting with Rafael Otazo, president of the national council against drug trafficking, he had sent a letter to President Hernan Siles Zuazo. This disclosure was included in another of Suarez' letters to the president published by the La Paz daily EL DIARIO. In the letter, Suarez regretted that his first letter was not submitted to congress for a national debate, but was rather handed over to U.S. Ambassador Edwin Coor.

Suarez indicated that his personal physician Jose Luis Velasquez Zuaro, personally delivered his first letter to the head of state. Suarez said that in the letter he requested a personal meeting with Siles Zuazo to discuss his concern over the fragile foundations of the democratic system and the deteriorated power structures as a result of inefficiency and corruption. Suarez made it clear that he never made a single criminal or any other similar proposal.

Following Suarez' first letter, which he sent in June 1983, Siles Zuazo entrusted his close assistant, Otazo, to meet with Suarez in the Beni Selva region in northern Bolivia. During the meeting, the drug trafficker offered Siles Zuazo a $2-billion [as received] loan payable in $500-million installments to strengthen the democratic process. However, this money was never delivered to Siles Zuazo. Suarez Gomez regretted that unscrupulous politicians have jumped on Otazo, whom he considered a praiseworthy citizen. Suarez added that Siles Zuazo showed his great fear by concealing the real reasons for the meeting.

Saurez said that Ambassador Coor used the letter to conduct police operations to capture or kill him. He also recalled that on 15 August 1982 Drug Enforcement Agency personnel captured his son, Roberto Suarez Levy, in Geneva and took him under arrest to the United States. Suarez added that Corr used Suarez Levy as a hostage and that he asked him to hand himself over in return for his son's release. Fortunately, the courts ordered my son's release because they could not find any evidence against him, Suarez said.

Siles Zuazo said he decided to tell the truth about his meeting with Otazo, since this issue, which is now being debated in congress, is causing concern both within the government and with the people. The Bolivian Congress will continue to discuss the Otazo-Suarez case on Monday. During last night's session, Deputy Freddy Vargas of the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement revealed that Siles Zuazo's former interior minister, Mario Roncal, and current Deputy Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez participated in the meeting with the cocaine king. However, Roncel, who is a deputy of the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNR-I), denied Vargas' charge.

CUBAN SCIENTISTS DENIED ENTRANCE VISAS

PY221201 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The Brazilian Government has refused to grant entry visas to Cuban scientists Clara Nogueiras and Jacques Rieumont. They were supposed to come to Brazil to participate in the 16th Latin American chemistry congress that opens on 22 October in Rio de Janeiro and to lecture in several Sao Paulo public universities. Nogueiras is a specialist in algae and Rieumont is a specialist in polymerics. Congress approved a motion to protest the Brazilian Government's decision.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas has stated in Brasilia that the measure merely states that only Cubans that are to participate in scientific conferences that are sponsored by international intergovernmental organizations shall be granted visas, and that the conference being held in Rio de Janeiro does not fall under this category.

BOMB DESTROYS DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE OFFICE

PY221255 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] In Rio Grande do Sul it is almost certain that Governor Jair Soares will not support candidate Tancredo Neves during the second visit that the former Minas Gerais governor will make to that state today.

A Rio Grande do Sul deputy has stated that Jair Soares has already adopted an independent stance regarding the two presidential candidates and he is not going to change his mind.

Tancredo Neves senses a rather tense atmosphere throughout the country, especially after the bomb explosion that caused a fire and destroyed an office of the Democratic Alliance in Porto Alegre.

Referring to this incident, Nelson Marchezan, government leader in the Chamber of Deputies, dismissed the possibility of a coup arising from this kind of incident and regretted that things like this happen since they do not contribute to the Brazilian democratic process. He added that any type of subversive action, either carried out by the left or right, should be condemned by all Brazilians.

BEAGLE TREATY IMPROVES COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA

Strengthens Transportation Links

PY191454 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Argentine-Chilean Beagle agreement is already yielding positive results. On Saturday, 20 October, the Argentine Airlines will make its inaugural flight from Salta, Argentina, to Antofagasta, Chile. High Salta officials and the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Arturo Fontaine, will be on this flight.

Argentina and Chile have also agreed to eliminate tolls at the Cristo Redentor Tunnel, to keep the international tunnel open 24 hours a day, and to create a binational border authority to be headquartered in just one building. These are some of the agreements approved at the third Argentine-Chilean meeting designed to implement the international transportation agreement. Both governments will study these agreements on a priority basis.

The meeting concluded with the signing of the Act of Valparaiso by Carlos Villages, chief of the Chilean delegation, and by Antonio Puente, chief of the Argentine delegation.

Nuclear Cooperation Praised

PY191835 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Asked whether the signing of the Beagle agreement would have any impact on Argentine-Chilean nuclear relations, Juan Bautista Mir, executive director of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission, this morning said that Chile and Argentina have always maintained excellent relations in the nuclear field.

[Begin recording] [Mir] Chile has always maintained excellent relations with Argentina in the nuclear field.

[Question indistinct]

[Mir] We have been working far beyond the framework of a peace treaty. There has been great cooperation since 1976, when we signed a nuclear cooperation agreement, and even before that year. Argentina has trained Chilean personnel. We have worked in close cooperation and have undertaken some joint projects. [end recording]

Mir added that several joint projects had been undertaken in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation. There has been close cooperation in the nuclear field with Argentina, and Some Chilean scientists are working in Argentina on research programs.

Asked about the possibility that Argentina could make a nuclear bomb, Mir said he is sure Argentina is conducting research for peaceful purposes.

[Begin Mir recording] I am sure Argentina is undertaking its nuclear projects for peaceful purposes and our cooperation in the nuclear field is already [words indistinct] even in sensitive areas we are working together. Thus, we do not think, at least we have no reason to suspect, that there might be any distortions. [end recording]

Mir made these remarks upon announcing that IAEA Director General Hans Blix will arrive in Santiago on 21 October at the invitation of the Chilean Government. During his visit, Blix will visit the two Chilean reactors in Santiago and will give lectures on nuclear issues. He will return to the IAEA headquarters in Austria after a 1-week visit to Chile.

POLITICIANS REGRET LACK OF TREATY INFORMATION

PY192315 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Various Chilean politicians regretted the lack of information regarding the signing of the treaty with Argentina over the Beagle Channel dispute. They all agreed that the procedure followed by the Chilean Government has not allowed people to have an exact idea of the agreement until its content is disclosed this afternoon. Pedro Correa, of the National Party, said that the Chilean Government had fully assumed a historical responsibility which the Argentine Government chose to share with its people.

[Begin Correa recording] The National Party has received with great satisfaction the news of the signing, after many years of secret negotiations, of a preliminary agreement by Chile and Argentina over the southern border conflict, thus ending the threat of a fratricidal war. The procedure followed to reach this solution does not allow us to have an immediate idea of the scope of the concessions which this solution grants to Chile. We must point out the decision of the military Government of Chile to fully assume the historic responsibility of signing this territorial transaction which the Argentine Government has chosen to share with its people. In any case, the National Party believes that this agreement, which will allow the normalization of Argentine-Chilean relations, will halt a persistent arms race which drains our people's resources and hinders our development and progress. [end recording]

Rene Abeliux, member of the Social Democratic Party, said that we are all happy that peace has been reached and that the threat of war has disappeared, but we have had to pay a price for this.

[Begin Abeliux recording] By no means must political advantage be taken from this, neither for nor against the government, but, at the same time, it must be clearly established that the mere fact that Chile had to accept the mediation and was not able to impose what was just, that is, the result of the 1977 arbitration ruling, once again proves the failure and international isolation of this government. [end recording]

Julio Subercaseaux, of the Republican Right, also regretted the lack of information.

[Begin Subercaseaux recording] We are so poorly informed about this issue. The Chilean situation compares badly with that in Argentina where it seems that the Argentine citizens are much better informed about all the details of such an important agreement, according to what we have read in the media. Anyhow, we must understand that the Chilean representatives have done the best that could have been done for our country. But it should be clear that making the concessions necessary to reach a lasting and meaningful agreement does not mean making too many concessions. [end recording]

Edgar Riveros, who has a degree in international law and is a member of the Christian Democratic Party, said that with this agreement Chile has experienced a setback regarding the arbitration ruling of 1977.

[Begin Riveros recording] Undoubtedly, any opinion given now is done on uncertain grounds since we have still not learned the terms of the agreement that has been reached. However, it is feasible to state that this agreement represents a setback regarding the rights which the 1977 arbitration established for Chile. Peace with Argentina will cost us that price and we will have to accept it, especially taking into account the serious situation that prevailed at the time the holy father opportunely agreed to mediate. Anyway, a historical fact has been established, that is, that the entire situation following 1977 was prompted by the fact that Chile could not make the 1977 ruling enforceable through effective diplomatic means. This was caused mainly due to the weak diplomatic relations and the isolation of the Chilean regime. [end recording]

The definite text of the agreement will be disclosed at 1900 this afternoon over a radio and television network.

UNITED LEFT CANDIDATE BARRANTES INTERVIEWED

FY222553 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 22 Oct 84

[United Left presidential candidate Alfonso Barrantes "interviewed on the "Paths of Power" program by journalist Alfonso Varela Cuesta; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Varela Cuesta] I think there are some aspects of your biographical data that should be clarified; it is up to you to say whether a fact is right. In your biographical data we have stated that when disorders broke out in 1958 because of the arrival in Peru of then Vice President Richard Nixon, you were president of the San Marcos University Student Federation. But I believe there is an error here.

[Barrantes] Yes, indeed. First of all, these were not mere incidents but the Peruvian people's repudiation of a member of an administration that was supplying arms to the Batista regime in Cuba, guns that were used to kill Cuban students and workers.

[Varela Cuesta] Who was president of the San Marcos University Student Federation?

[Barrantes] (Oreste Rodriguez) was president of the San Marcos University Student Federation at the time. He is now rector of Federico Cillagran University.

[Varela Cuesta] According to telephone calls we have received, if we are to be exact you in fact joined the Communist Party much earlier than 1972.

[Barrantes] This may be possible since one cannot establish a fixed date when an inherent inclination appears.

[Varela Cuesta] Mr Barrantes, what is your position regarding Shining Path terrorism?

[Barrantes] I will reassert my position in this regard. My own position and that of the United Left is to categorically reject terrorism wherever it arises. There is no agreement between the United Left and any kind of terrorism, either in ideologies or objectives.

[Varela Cuesta] Perhaps this decision which you allege the United Left was adopted regarding terrorism is a recent one. Could the firing of (Ricardo Lutz) as director of EL DIARIO DE MARKA newspaper be related to this desire of coordinating a position regarding terrorism?

[Barrantes] At the organization level, the United Left National Board has no relation with the EL DIARIO DE MARKA newspaper board.

[Varele Cuesta] Therefore, you can categorically state at this time that you were not involved at all with the firing of (Ricardo Lutz)?

[Barrantes] I dislike to fire anyone, particularly my comrades.

[Varela Cuesta] Despite the fact that EL DIARIO DE MARKA newspaper or its director apparently (?supported) Shining Path and to some extent justified the position of this terrorist group?

[Barrantes] People (?can think that they like) but the United Left has adopted an official position regarding Shining Path and any other terrorist group.

[Varela Cuesta] What is your position and that of the United Left regarding the Army? Do you believe that the Army, the Armed Forces, are doing a good job?

[Barrantes] We believe that the Armed Forces are part of the structure of the Peruvian Government. Like (Jorge Huajardo) has stated, we believe that the Armed Forces should help us undertake the great task of transforming Peru so that we may eradicate injustice and poverty.

[Varela Cuesta] In addition to these organizations, international communist movements have demobilized the so-called traditional or conservative Armed Forces to replace them with [words indistinct] in keeping with the victorious revolutionary forces. This is what has happened in Cuba and other countries. What would be your position in this regard if communism is victorious in Peru?

[Barrantes] We would appeal to the Armed Forces so that together we may undertake this transformation process. [passage indistinct] I believe you are using the word communism too much.

[Varela Cuesta] If you like we can use other term.

[Barrantes] It is not that I do not like it, but it is a general term that is not the common denominator of all the members of the United Left.

[Varela Cuesta] (?I think we disagree on this).

[Barrantes] The United Left is a political front. Although we have never been able to overcome the differences that may exist among us, the interesting thing is that despite these differences there is the necessary will to achieve a coalition. The United Left has been in existence for 4 years.

[Varela Cuesta] I praise the unity prevailing within the United Left, regarding terrorism, for example, despite their disagreements. I honestly did not mean anything when I said: the success of communism. What is a more suitable term for you?

[Barrantes] Communism will not be victorious in April 1985. It will be the United Left. The Communist Party, which is headed by Senator Jorge del Prado, is a member of the United Left. [Word indistinct] is dangerous.

[Varela Cuesta] For whom?

[Barrantes] For those who want to make a historical and journalistic appraisal. For those of us who follow Mariategui, our goal is socialism. Socialism in Peru, and in Latin America for that matter, will not necessarily be an exact copy but something different. As we have already said, and I quote the poet Mechado: One makes his own way as one goes along [caminante no hay camino, se hace camino al andar]. This is what we are doing, and our path is not identical to that chosen by others. What is happening now is that history is showing that all paths lead to socialism and eventually all nations throughout the world will one day commemorate the coming of this socioeconomic form called socialism.

[Varela Cuesta] So that my question will not remain unanswered. A few minutes ago I asked what would be the position that the United Left will adopt regarding the autonomy of the Armed Forces since in other countries they have had an ideological nature; that is, will they be politically directed as in other countries ruled by a socialist government?

[Barrantes] We aspire to build a democratic, popular, national, anti-imperialist, nonaligned government. Not only the Armed Forces but the other national security organizations will carry out their proper activities within this government. We only demand from them their capacity and talent to end the exploitation of the Peruvian people and to stop denationalizing [desperuanisando] Peruvians, in other words, to make our government more authentically Peruvian.

FORMER RECTOR ARRESTED FOR TERRORIST CONNECTIONS

PY190230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0502 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (EFE) -- It was reported in Lima today that former Ayacucho University Rector Efrain Morote Best was arrested in the city of Ayacucho by agents of the investigative police. Morote Best is believed to be an open supporter of the guerrilla organization Shining Path and sources close to secret services claim that he is an unofficial ideologist of this Maoist organization. One of Morote's sons, Osman, is believed to hold an important position in the Shining Path leadership. In the mid-1970's when Efrain Morote was the rector of the University of San Cristobal de Huamanga in Ayacucho, he became ideologically involved with the Shining Path which later adopted a course of violent action. The police have not revealed the reasons for the arrest of Morote, who was dean of the Ayacucho Bar Association from 1982 until 1983. The former university rector was arrested when he returned from Lima by plane.

SHINING PATH ATTACKS REPORTED IN AYACUCHO

PY222011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1604 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (AFP) -- A peasant vigilance group (self-defense organization in Peru) last Wednesday attacked Huayllay, Ayacucho, killing 3 children and wounding 20 people. According to local peasant leaders, the vigilance group also looted homes and took 800 head of livestock with them. Court officials have reported that the bodies of five persons who were shot and tortured were found on Thursday in two Ayacucho neighborhoods. Local peasants reported to Huanta Attorney General Jorge Cardenas that about 700 members of a peasant vigilance group armed with machetes, submachine guns, and slings attacked Huayllay, a town located in Huanta Province, leaving everything in ruin.

Moreover, court authorities have reported that three bodies were found in Ayahuarcuna (which in the Quechua language means "where the bodies hang") and that two other bodies were found in Huamanyuilla. They added that the proper officials will be appointed to the case. The identities of the victims and of the perpetrators of the crimes are not known.

According to unconfirmed reports, on Thursday three common graves were found in Tambillo, Ayacucho. They added that the local authorities found three bodies in one of the graves and that the other two graves will be examined on Friday.

In Huanta, the forces of order on Wednesday repelled a surprise attack by a Maoist Shining Path group against the guard post of the Yanaorcco relay station, located 40 km southeast of Huanta. This relay station is of vital importance to the Ayacucho Department communications service. It was reported that no one was injured and that there was no damage.

The police have reported that a subversive commando placed dynamite on the Migra Bridge in Lircay, a town in Huancavelica 522 km southeast of Lima, but that they were unsuccessful in their plan. The police also said that the town of Lircay was shaken on Thursday night by a series of explosions.

NO CSE DELEGATES TO ATTEND NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

PA181530 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 10 Oct 84 p 1-14

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] will not send official representatives to the elections scheduled for 4 November in Nicaragua.

CSE President Carlos Delgado Chapellin made this announcement at the end of a session. The CSE has never sent official representatives to other countries where elections have been held.

MORALES PAUL COMMENTS ON SALVADORAN DIALOGUE

PA200416 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] This afternoon Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul, who returned to the country early this morning, presented Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi with the Prince of Asturias Prize.

The King of Spain presented this award to the Contadora Group in view of the importance of the peace efforts this group is carrying out in Central America. Following his meeting with President Lusinchi, I approached the Venezuelan foreign minister and questioned him regarding the latest developments in the Central American crisis:

[Begin recording] [Gomez] What is your opinion regarding the talks being held between Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the Salvadoran guerrilla leaders?

[Morales] I find it very encouraging that President Duarte should put aside the solemnity of office to talk with the guerrillas. I believe that this is a way to solve problems which cannot be solved through a pluralist dialogue.

[Gomez] Do you think that this could serve as an example for other countries facing similar domestic situation?

[Morales] Well, Colombia is experiencing a similar situation. We cannot say that it is the exact situation, but one similar to this. President Betancur has achieved a new phase in the search for peace in Colombia.

[Gomez] Will another meeting be scheduled to revise the Contadora Document?

[Morales] We are still evaluating the various observations and following this evaluation we will determine the compatibility of the observations with the current contents of the document. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the foreign minister added that this revision of the Contadora Document would apply to the section on the verification of the agreements reached among the Central American countries; that is, the mechanisms to verify the withdrawal of military advisers from Central America.

FRG'S BRANDT VISITS CTM, DISCUSSES DEBT, EXPORTS

FL190258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2305 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 18 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Socialist International President Willy Brandt said here today that it is necessary to reform the international monetary and financial systems, and to fight against the poison of protectionism. On visiting the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM] offices and in the presence of the labor union's leader Fidel Velazquez, Brandt pronounced himself in favor of a moratorium on the underdeveloped nations' foreign debt, of a ceiling on interest rates and the servicing of these rates, and of the establishing of a maximum limit on income from exports destined to servicing charges.

In welcoming Willy Brandt, Velazquez said that social democracy and the Mexican revolution had, in his opinion, many points in common, and that above all, their objectives were congruent.

Meets With De la Madrid

FL191456 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid this afternoon met privately with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is currently president of Socialist International. During the meeting, they dealt with several subjects in a far-ranging and pleasant discussion, according to the General Directorate of Social Communication of the Presidency.

Mr Brandt, who has been in Mexico since Wednesday, was accompanied by Klaus Linderberg, his international policy adviser; Gerhard G. Thiebach, a consultant on North-South dialogue; and Herman Berzing, representative in Mexico of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Departs After 2-Day Visit

FL191512 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 18 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Socialist International President Willy Brandt departed this afternoon for Frankfurt, following an unofficial visit to Mexico City, where he met with President de la Madrid. Brandt was seen off at the Mexico City Airport by Ricardo Valero, under secretary of foreign affairs; FRG Ambassador to Mexico Heinz W. Dittmann; and by Anselmo Sule, leader of the Chilean Radical Party.

LABASTIDA TO ATTEND OIL MEETING IN GENEVA

FL192300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1840 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretary of Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Francisco Labastida has said that Mexico will not adopt measures which would break up the international petroleum market, in the case of a possible general lowering in crude prices. Before leaving for Geneva, Switzerland, to attend an informal meeting of petroleum exporting nations attended by OPEC members and nonmembers, at which the current petroleum market situation will be discussed, Labastida said that Mexico will act with composure, but also with firmness on a possible breakup of the petroleum market. He said that the country could not make a unilateral decision with petroleum prices fluctuating as they are, and said that decisions should be made in conjunction with what other countries would do.

SILVA HERZOG COMMENTS ON DEBT RENEGOTIATION

FL191543 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Before Mexico's Senate, Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog today stated that the urgent elements of the crisis situation are being solved, and we are heading toward a structural change. Appearing before the 52d legislative session, Silva Herzog acknowledged that there are still inadequate trends as a result of a poorly organized international economic system which cannot take care of all the countries in the world.

Technically speaking, he pointed out that the foreign debt problem should be placed on the political level, as confirmed by the speeches of several heads of state, such as the recent appeal of the Latin American Parliament when addressing the debt in the context of the political, economic, and social aspects characterizing the region. He added that Mexico has reached agreement with the banks' advisory group, which represents the most important creditors of the international financial community, on restructuring payments of the public debt due between 1985 and 1988. He explained that the total foreign public debt is $66 billion, of which $48.5 billion represents the portion that can be restructured. He indicated that the amount which is being renegotiated includes $20 billion, originally due between 1985 and 1990, as well as $23.5 billion which were considered in the first phase due from August 1982 to December 1984.

He added that if this second renegotiation phase is finalized, the payment of $48.5 billion originally due in the next 6 years will be extended to 14 years.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ANNOUNCES TRADE MISSION TO PRC

FL222320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2225 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Ministry announced today that a Mexican trade mission headed by Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez will visit China beginning next Monday.

During a dinner given by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian for his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda in Beijing, Sepulveda said the purpose of the trade mission is to explore new possibilities for commercial and technological exchanges and for joint investments. In the Foreign Secretariat communique, Sepulveda pointed out the need to intensify specific viable projects and to make way for new long-term cooperation programs between the two nations.

Sepulveda is in China to repay a recent visit by Wu to Mexico City. Tomorrow, the Mexican foreign secretary will meet with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and on Wednesday with President Li Xiannian.

During the dinner, Sepulveda said Mexico and China had agreed on their interpretations of and responses to political conflicts and world economic problems. He said the diplomacy of both countries is oriented toward a policy of principles and therefore opposed to all hegemony and use of force. It seeks peaceful coexistence among states and fosters solidarity and cooperation among developing countries.

COSTA RICA

MONGE MEETS WITH ROK DELEGATION 18 OCT

PA191535 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The members of an ROK mixed delegation, comprised of government officials and businessmen, that is visiting our country to study the possibilities of investing in production and exports enterprises were received today by President Luis Alberto Monge. The delegation is led by Choe Ho-chung, deputy economy and industry minister, and includes important executives from manufacturing and export companies. They analyzed a series of projects and programs and told the president about their interest and desire to cooperate with the Costa Rican private sector within the framework of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

The ROK mission includes executives from large enterprises which plan to install import-export industries in Costa Rica and are willing to participate in mixed investment plans. Assembly of agricultural tractors and rural vehicles, as well as low-cost economic cars, is another industry included in the ROK businessmen's plans. They met with President Monge all afternoon and analyzed with government officials all the aspects of commercial exchange, production, exports, imports, and the possibilities in each sector.

Choe [words indistinct] which acknowledges the support and [words indistinct] Costa Rica to ROK, sent by Chon Tu-hwan to President Luis Alberto Monge. [Words indistinct] our two countries are geographically separated, in the ROK we are well aware of Costa Rica's role as a democratic and independent country which advocates peace, the ROK leader's message to President Monge adds. The message says that the ROK Government and private sector want to contribute with plans for mutual cooperation and benefits in order to strengthen ROK-Costa Rican relations.

What the ROK people have achieved through their efforts after withstanding a fratricidal war is an example for the world, President Monge said. We have received the ROK's support throughout these years, and our relations have become strengthened, therefore, your presence here pleases us even more, the president added.

The ROK mission will visit the [words indistinct] and the Development Cooperation, Inc. [Codesa] installations tomorrow morning; it will also meet with Industry, Energy, and Mines Minister Calixto Chavez. The mission will leave for Argentina on Saturday.

GUERRILLA ACTIVITY IN NORTH REGION EXPECTED

PA182201 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 10A

[Text] Benjamin Piza, security minister, and Oscar Vidal, director of the Civil Guard, agreed that the situation in the northern region of the country will worsen in the approaching summer. They made the above statement in view of the irregular presence of anti-Sandinist guerrillas in the Nicaraguan border sector, in Los Chiles canton, and by the support of the Sandinist regime on the part of some residents of the area.

Meanwhile, the San Carlos municipal government recently asked the government for "urgent protection" for the residents of the area affected by foreign elements. Minister Piza said patrol activities in the communities along the Nicaraguan border had been reinforced; therefore, it is expected that what he described as "vandalism" will be better controlled.

Besides, he said that he shares the San Carlos government's concern and "the ministry is doing everything it can."

He asked the residents of the sector to report any strange movements to the Civil Guard so that the proper investigation may be carried out. "Within the ministry's limitations, we are trying to offer the greatest possible vigilance and security to the inhabitants of the area, but they must also report to us for their own good," he reiterated.

Colonel Oscar Vidal, in turn, revealed that vigilance posts have been set up in some of the areas of conflict. So far, these have yielded excellent results, making possible the confiscation of some small weapons.

As to the entry of persons without identification documents, whether guerrillas or others, Col Vidal said these were turned over to the immigration officers for verification of their status. He pointed out that it is very difficult in the bordering towns to detect who is a guerrilla and who is not." "Sometimes we are told about mobilizations of up to 50 men, and when we send a patrol to investigate, we find out they are Nicaraguans who have lived in Costa Rica for over 10 years with their families, and who generally go back and forth without problems."

He confirmed that nobody ignores the fact that the Sandinist offensives have provoked the flight of rebels into our national territory, where they bury their weapons or sell them for their subsistence. "We have over 320 km of border with Nicaragua, which we could not watch, according to studies already made, even with 10,000 guards," he remarked. Despite all that, we have a good patrol program which offers guarantees to the citizens of the region, he said, but while we fight against the lack of financing, the Assembly cuts our budget."

BRIEFS

COFFEE RUST OUTBREAKS -- Several outbreaks of coffee rust have been detected in the last few days. Deputy Agriculture Minister Oscar Fonseca reported that a rather large outbreak was detected by Agriculture Ministry technicians in the area of San Ramon. Farm owners in the San Carlos area have been urged to take steps to prevent a spread of the disease to their farms. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 84 PA]

EL SALVADOR

CHURCH SEES LA PALMA MEETING AS POSITIVE STEP

PA221529 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Catholic Church has stated that the La Palma meeting [between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas] represents hope for peace.

Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez, auxillary bishop of San Salvador, stated today that both the government and the guerrillas have definitely opened the door to hope with the dialogue of 15 October and regretted the fact that the war has become more bitter in recent days.

Rosa Chavez said that at the La Palma meeting between President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the guerrillas, the Salvadoran people proved that they want no more violence or bloodshed and that instead they want hope and peace. Let's hear what he said this morning at the cathedral.

[Begin Rosa Chavez recording] On 15 October, caravans were organized for people to go to La Palma. This road of peace stretched from the south to the north of El Salvador lined with white flags. On 21 November why don't we organize an even bigger caravan that would go from the west to the east of the country, thus forming a cross, to pray for peace to our Lady of Peace, in the San Miguel Cathedral? I believe that it would be easy to obtain assurances from the groups in conflict that the marchers would not meet with any interference. This is a suggestion for you to consider.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP REPORTS DEATHS, VIOLATIONS

PA200446 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 18 Oct 84 pp 2, 55

[Text] According to a report issued by the official Human Rights Commission, a total of 12,648 persons died violently in 1983. The report says that 5,465 died in actual combat and 7,153 died by other means. [figures as published]

A total of 60 civilians were killed by members of the Army, 1,271 were killed by unidentified persons, and 55 were killed by unidentified organizations. Deaths from clashes between the Armed Forces and the FMLN-FDR totaled 3,952 for the FMLN-FDR, 1,447 for the Armed Forces, and 66 civilians.

The Human Rights Commission also reported that there were 4,244 human rights violations in 1983. These violations were: 806 persons wounded or injured, 77 extortions and threats, 1,144 assaults and robberies, 110 burglaries in homes and raids in factories, 419 kidnappings, and 1,688 homicides. The Human Rights Commission reported that from January to June 1984, a total of 184 persons met their death off the battlefield. The civilians and military on leave killed during this period totaled seven. The report also says that 93 civilians were killed by unidentified persons and 15 were killed by unidentified organizations or groups during this same period of 1984.

REPORT ISSUED ON TRANSPORTATION STOPPAGE

PA190337 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1345 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] According to reports obtained at the bus terminal in San Miguel, no buses left the station this morning and none have arrived from out of town or from the eastern part of the country. As a matter of fact, due to the orders imparted by the extremists that no vehicle should move today on any of the country's roads, very few passengers arrived at the bus station this morning.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces have been on the alert to give protection to people in case they need it, a military source reported.

In San Vicente the situation was different. Despite the rebels threats, traffic was normal on Route 116 to San Salvador, Route 117 to Zacatecoluca and to other nearby towns. Thus far, no incidents have been reported.

A civilian source said that the guerrillas did not allow the buses to move in several towns in La Union Department. Several roadblocks were set up by the guerrillas on the road to San Carlos, approxiamtely 7 km from Bolivar.

Another report indicates that Salvadoran Army troops were ambushed by the guerrillas at 0600 on 17 October on the road to San Carlos. The military command in San Francisco Gotera said it did not know anything about this ambush.

Another civilian source reported that 3 km from Santa Rosa de Lima the guerrillas set up a roadblock which disrupted the traffic in San Miguel Department.

In San Jose de la Fuente, the bus owners did not permit their buses to depart because of the guerrillas' threats.

Vehicles Burned in Eastern Zone

PA200302 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] In the past few hours the guerrillas managed to stop traffic in the eastern zone of the country in line with their new sabotage campaign. Official sources in San Miguel reported that approximately 80 percent of the bus service from this city to the rest of the eastern departments, Usulutan, Morazan and La Union, did not operate on Thursday, when the guerrilla sabotage campaign was initiated.

The FMLN issued a communique which was distributed in the main cities of the eastern zone, warning drivers that vehicles would be burned if caught on the highways. The communique said that the measure against the movement of vehicles will be enforced for 3 days. So far, a total of eight vehicles have been destroyed for not obeying the orders.

Last week, the FMLN announced this action through the rebel station Radio Venceremos and said that all its members had instructions to see that the orders were carried out. However, in its latest transmissions, Radio Venceremos has not said when the measures against transportation will end and instead it asked the people to wait for further notice.

ARMY OFFERS 'REWARDS' TO WOULD-BE DEFECTORS

PA230324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Today, the Salvadoran Army announced "rewards" for those people, whether or not involved with guerrillas, who would turn in their arms and report on the locations of FMLN arsenals. An officer said that this is an "incentive" for those young men enlisted in the FMLN, who are willing to desert with all of their gear, including their rifles or any other such weapons.

According to a communique released by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, on Monday, deserters' lives will be fully guaranteed. These guarantees include safe conduct for the deserters and military authorities throughout the country have been instructed to be "fully considerate" of their physical and moral integrity.

As for the rewards, $1,000 has been offered for every recovered mortar, 120-mm or similar caliber; $800 for every 81-mm mortar; and $600 for every 60-mm mortar. The Army has offered $800 for every recoilless gun, $800 for every .50 cal machine gun, and $400 for every recovered rifle, whether it is FAL, G-3, M-16, or Galil. Rewards are also being offered for grenade launchers, shotguns, machine pistols, explosives and radio communications sets. These rewards might be from $400 to $2,000.

In addition, the Army has offered $2,400 for reports leading to the location of arms caches and $200 for confiirmed information on future operations, leaders, camps, and hideouts.

At the same time, the Army today announced a long list of arms taken during the weekend in counterinsurgency operations in Morazan Department.

According to the Coprefa, the Atlacatl Battalion has discovered a clandestine gunsmith's shop at Las Marias, Arambala jurisdiction, in the northern part of Morazan Department, where 20 rifles of various calibers and a number of M-1 and .30 cal carbines were seized.

Finally, the Coprefa has reported on various clashes that occurred during the weekend, when Army forces killed six guerrillas and wounded "an undetermined number," while the government forces suffered one dead and two wounded.

ATONAL BATTALION LAUNCHES OPERATION IN USULUTAN

PA212349 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Usulutan, 19 Oct -- Over 1,000 soldiers and their respective officers of the Atonal Battalion are participating in an extensive operation throughout Usulutan Department to combat the rebels and protect cotton crops and the pilots of crop dusters. According to reports, the Atonal Rapid Deployment Battalion, led by Lieutenant Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, was deployed in the past few hours in the area around Santa Elena, California, and San Pedro Arenales Canton in Jucuaran.

In heavy fighting in Las Cubodillas, Jucuaran, three guerrilla camps were destroyed in El Mono and El Monito Hills. An extremist was killed and the Army recovered three rifles, with their respective cartridge clips. Our sources reported that the battalion will continue this operation throughout the department to protect farmers and the citizenry in general.

So far, the Atonal Battalion has reportedly been very successful in its actions against the guerrillas. Recently, the extremists have been threatening motorists, to the detriment of businessmen and other people who want to move around freely between various parts of Usulutan and other departments.

FMLN REBELS ATTACK CEL SUBSTATION IN NEJAPA

PA211721 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1645 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee report, dated 21 October -- recorded]

[Text] Terrorist attack on the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] substation in Nejapa: On the morning of Sunday, 21 October, FMLN terrorists staged an attack on the CEL substation in Nejapa. This attack was repelled by troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade. At least 30 rebels were killed and 30 wounded in this attack in which the rebels used all kinds of weapons. The soldiers heroically repelled the attack, but unfortunately, 12 soldiers were killed in the action. In addition, seven soldiers and two civilians were wounded. The installation was partially destroyed.

TROOPS KILLED, INJURED IN GUERRILLA AMBUSH

PA212017 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Zacatecoluca -- As a result of a guerrilla ambush by FMLN elements against a military patrol of the Armed Forces' Engineers Instruction Center, seven soldiers were killed and six others were wounded. According to the reports, this military patrol was headed for (Hacienda Canas), in Tecoluca, to deliver food supplies to the troops stationed there. A large number of guerrillas ambushed the 14 members of this Army unit near El Callejon Village.

The dead include the unit's driver Rafael Guzman Morales, Corporal Julio Cesar Perez de la Cruz, Private Julio Quiteno, and Corporal Jose Adilio Flores. It has not been possible to learn the identities of the others. A judge is expected to arrive here at the Santa Teresa Hospital morgue to conduct an investigation.

A vehicle taking mail from San Vicente to Zacatecoluca was also machine-gunned during the ambush.

ARMY CARRIES OUT PERQUIN, SAN FRANCISCO OPERATION

PA200306 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Army carried out a counterinsurgency operation in the past few hours in the zones of Perquin and San Fernando, Morazan Department, official sources reported. Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos, director of the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] said that it was not anything special, just part of a permanent operation the Army is carrying out in the eastern part of the country. He said that some 2,000 men participated in the operation but that he still did not have any information about the results of the operation.

Unofficially, it was learned that members of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel and from the garrison in San Francisco Gotera destroyed an important guerrilla training center in San Fernando and a guerrilla camp in Perquin.

Meanwhile, the Army continues patrolling the main highways in the eastern part of the country, where traffic is still slow because the bus owners did not want to expose their vehicles in view of the rebel threat to destroy any vehicle moving on the highways.

PID LEADER COMMENTS ON REGISTRATION OF PARTIES

PA191456 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1520 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Eduardo Garcia Tovar, secretary general of the Democratic Independent Party, PID, interviewed by an unidentified Radio Cadena Sonora reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Garcia Tovar, we understand that you were at the Central Electoral Council, CCE, yesterday. Why were you there?

[Garcia Tovar] I want to thank Radio Cadena Sonora for the opportunity to tell the Salvadoran people that the PID will soon be registered as a political party. At approximately 1100 yesterday I was at the CCE, where I held a long conversation with CCE officials regarding the PID's official registration. On 9 April this year we submitted all our documents. Six months have passed, and we are still waiting. Our fellow partisans are somewhat annoyed by this delay. I am sure that in 15 days we can get double or triple the 3,000 signatures required to register our party to participate in elections for deputies and mayors.

[Reporter] Garcia Tovar, you were invited by President Duarte to the reception in honor of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Do you think this meeting had any positive results?

[Garcia Tovar] First of all I want to thank President Duarte for inviting me to the reception in honor of Mr Shultz. This invitation should be considered official recognition of the PID as a political party. I also wish to congratulate the president of the Republic on his efforts to bring the rebels into our political life so that they can seek power in the democratic way. I still cannot understand why it is taking so long for the CCE to define our situation.

[Reporter] As secretary general of the PID, can you give us your opinion of the dialogue in La Palma?

[Garcia Tovar] I would not have missed for anything in the world the peace meeting in La Palma. I was there from the beginning to the end. In my opinion, the representatives of the 12 political parties of El Salvador should have been invited to witness the talks so that we could tell the Salvadoran people and our fellow partisans what was actually said at the meeting. All I can talk about is what I have heard and read in the communiques that have been issued. However, I do feel that the dialogue was beneficial because it gave the rebels the opportunity to participate in politics as the most appropriate means of achieving power.

Now, going back to the PID situation, I still do not know what is going on; why the delay. What would happen if the FDR, the Nationalist Democratic Union, UDN, and the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, suddenly decided to register? How would the CCE handle it? Would it register the FDR before us? I do not think the guerrillas should have greater privileges than a civilian party such as the PID.

FLMN-FDR LEADERS DISCUSS LA PALMA MEETING

Facundo Guardado Interviewed

PA200309 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Commander Facundo Guardado, member of the FMLN-FDR delegation to the 15 October La Palma meeting with President Jose Napoleon Duarte, interviewed by unidentified FMLN reporter; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Greetings, Commander, from Radio Farabundo Marti. We would like to ask a couple of questions. First, what do you think of this first meeting with Jose Napoleon Duarte?

[Guardado] Thank you, companero, for giving me the opportunity to address our people through Radio Farabundo Marti. Regarding your question, our FMLN-FDR delegation believes that this first meeting is an important step in the search for a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Our FMLN-FDR fronts hope that the step taken on 15 October will mark the beginning of a process of dialogue and negotiation that effectively leads us to achieving the desired social justice, liberty, independence, and peace for all of our people.

[Reporter] Commander, is there any possibility that the conflict will be politically solved via dialogue and negotiation?

[Guardado] The possibility that a solution to the conflict will be achieved through dialogue and negotiation depends on the responsible attitude adopted by the two parties during the negotiation and dialogue process, which has already begun. I wish to assert that the FDR-FMLN is willing to act with full responsibility and seriousness, as required in this process. I also wish to underscore the importance of the role adopted by the forces that oppose a Yankee intervention in our country and advocate full respect for our sovereignty and self-determination. These sectors must play an active role by opposing the backward forces that seek to militarily dominate the people and that are constantly seeking ways to increase U.S. military aid with helicopters, airplanes, military equipment, and the use of new military techniques. This is an illusion because they will never achieve their goals.

[Reporter] Well, Commander Facundo Guardado, I would also like to ask you what was achieved in the 15 October La Palma meeting?

The resources being directed by Duarte's government to increase the war against our people should be directed to education, health, employment, and the welfare of the Salvadoran people who need this so much.

We issue a call to the Salvadoran people to continue supporting us throughout this process because, we have said this many times, it is a difficult process. The achievement of peace, social justice, sovereignty, and self-determination will not be easy. This requires many sacrifices, efforts, the self-sacrifice of our people, and an active participation to achieve these goals for which we have been struggling for many years.

We recognize the support offered by the peoples of the world to the just struggle of the Salvadoran people. It has been a decisive support and it is playing an important role. We issue a call so that they not only maintain but increase this support in every sector because our people need their help to achieve our just demands. We issue a call to all the peoples of the world so that they oppose the Reagan administration's warmongering and interventionist policy. We issue a call so that they continue to report, reject, and condemn human rights violations and military aid to massacre the civilian population, increase bombings, and increase the murder and massacres of our people.

Ruben Zamora Interview

PA200352 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Ruben Zamora, member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission and member of the FDR Executive Committee, interviewed by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Reporter Companero Ruben Zamora, will you tell our people about the results of the meeting held on 15 October in La Palma, Chalatenango?

[Zamora] We can say the following about the results of the 15 October meeting in La Palma, Chalatenango: First, this meeting was the culmination of 2 years during which our front constantly stated the need for a process of dialogue and negotiation in the search for a political solution. Despite the fact that our requests were rejected and ignored throughout these 2 years, we were convinced that the government would ultimately have to recognize the need for a dialogue and a political solution. This recognition began on 15 October.

We can say that the 15 October meeting is a recognition of the political and military strength of the FMLN-FDR. The fact that the government and Jose Napoleon Duarte sat at a table to talk with members of the FMLN's General Command and the FDR's Executive Committee is a recognition that we exist in the country and that there is no possibility of resolving the Salvadoran conflict if our front is not involved.

Thirdly, we can also say that this meeting was a first step. It is important to underscore this because we cannot raise our hopes and develop false expectations about what happened in La Palma a few days ago. This was simply the first step in a process where future steps will have to be taken. These will not be easy steps to take and there will be many difficulties. We will have to fight the Reagan administration's opposition to the peace efforts and its decision to continue its militaristic and warmongering policy; we will have to fight and defeat the opposition of the oligarchic sectors that want to hold on to their privileges at the cost of blood and repression. But in the end, if we show that we are capable and if we develop our strength, this first step will be followed by many others.

[Guardado] The main achievements could be summarized as follows: The beginning of a dialogue is an achievement of our FMLN-FDR fronts, all of our people, and the people of the world who advocate the just struggle of the Salvadoran people. There is also another achievement: the agreement to create a joint commission or group to discuss all of the proposals and ways to achieve a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. In addition, we can also mention an even more important achievement. The most important achievement is the decisive support that the people gave to our protest, that is, the protest of the FMLN-FDR, to achieve social justice and to counter the Reagan administration's intervention in our homeland. This support was openly asserted when tens of thousands of people in La Palma unanimously shouted: Ungo, Ungo, Ungo! We want peace, liberty, and social justice!

[Reporter] Yes, Commander. Can you tell us what made the beginning of this dialogue process possible?

[Guardado] The first factor that made the beginning of a dialogue and negotiation process possible is the tenaciousness with which our FMLN-FDR, and all the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world who support our struggle, has been working to achieve the desired, legitimate goals of all our people. The beginning of this dialogue process has been possible because the people want no more U.S. interventions, social injustice, human rights violations, or imposed dictatorships that keep our people living in poverty, exploitation, and hunger.

[Reporter] Commander, I would like to ask some other questions. How was the FMLN-FDR delegation able to go to La Palma completely unarmed and without security, knowing the situation that prevails in the country?

[Guardado] Look, it was a difficult situation for us. However, we had a conviction. We had the full assurance that the people there would give us their complete, decisive support, and that we did not have to be armed or bring an escort for our personal security because the people would defend us in case of any provocation. That is why we went unarmed. After returning from the city of La Palma, we can assert that our predictions were proven to be true. There were hundreds of armed policemen and guards who moved freely throughout La Palma dressed as civilians. However, there were also tens of thousands of men, women, and children ready to defend the FMLN-FDR delegation under any difficult circumstances. That is why our delegation had no problems while in La Palma. Naturally, we also want to recognize the cooperation given to our delegation by the International Red Cross Committee so that the event could conclude successfully.

[Reporter] Well, Commander, I have one last question. What would you like to say to the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world? The microphones of Radio Farabundo Marti are at your disposal.

[Guardado] Earlier, I said that the beginning of a dialogue and negotiation process is an achievement for the Salvadoran people. The first call to our people is to defend this first achievement. However, that is not all. The Salvadoran people and all of the peoples of the world must now struggle against a series of specific problems in our country such as unemployment, low salaries, a lack of staples, high staple prices, and the low salaries for those who work in the sugar cane, cotton, and coffee harvests. They must struggle to stop human rights violations, indiscriminate bombings of civilian populations, arrests, tortures, and kidnappings, and to achieve the freedom of political prisoners who are being held unjustly and who are slowly dying in jails, such as Mariona, the women's jail, and the security corps' jails. Supported by all the peoples of the world, our people must equally struggle, with tenacity, to stop the Reagan administration's intervention in our country.

In conclusion, we feel that the importance of the 15 October meeting lies in the fact that it greatly contributed to ending the Salvadoran people's fear of expressing themselves in the political area. The fact that some 10,000 people were present in La Palma to greet the members of the FMLN General Command and the FDR and to shout slogans with them was an important step toward ending their fear of expressing their feeling because of the government's repression and violence.

[Reporter] Companero Ruben Zamora, what prospects does the FMLN-FDR see following the La Palma meeting?

[Zamora] Regarding the prospects for a negotiated political solution to the conflict, we can say that we have agreed to create a mixed commission formed by four representatives of the Salvadoran Government and four representatives of the FMLN-FDR. This commission will begin to study and discuss specific problems that arose during the 15 October meeting and will gather material and pave the way for future discussions.

Secondly, we are looking forward to continuing this process of dialogue. We were afraid that this meeting, like the meetings held with U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone and with the government's peace commission, would be just another 1-day meeting; that is, we met once and they refused to meet again. On this occasion, we agreed that a second round of talks will be held in mid-November, 1 month from now. This has been the beginning of a continuation of the dialogue which is so important in this case.

Thirdly, we can see that the prospects for a dialogue increase to the degree that the Salvadoran people, all the Salvadoran people, join this process. If it is true that without the FMLN-FDR there can be no solution to the country's crisis, then it is also true that without the Salvadoran people there is no solution to the country's problems. It is essential that all sectors and levels join this process of political solution, this process of dialogue. We must exert pressure on the need for a dialogue, we speak up clearly about this need, and we seek peace with justice and dignity for our people.

I would also like to point out that the list of demands presented by our fronts includes basic demands on wages and improved economic conditions for a large majority of the Salvadoran people, as well as social demands dealing with health and education, and political demands such as respect for workers organizations, freedom for all citizens, freedom for political prisoners, and investigations into the whereabouts of missing persons. These demands are the fundamental instrument of our struggle. A process of political solution must include this list of demands. Dialogue just for the sake of dialogue has no meaning; dialogue and a political solution must achieve, ensure, and develop the basic interests of our people. The list of demands presented by our fronts include all of the Salvadoran people's immediate demands and all Salvadorans must struggle for these demands during this process. In other words, what we must do is develop a process during which our demands, included in the list, are heard. This is what will promote and lay the basis for the efforts at dialogue and negotiation so that they may become specifics that will lead us to achieve the interests of the majority of the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] Companero Ruben Zamora, what repercussions has the 15 October La Palma meeting had at the international level?

[Zamora] I think that it is important to point out that this beginning at a dialogue has created enormous pleasure and interest at the international level. Only days before the meeting in La Palma, a meeting was held among the nonaligned countries at the UN General Assembly.

At this meeting, a resolution was issued in favor of the beginning of a process of a negotiated political solution between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR. This resolution was an important triumph for us. For the first time, at this kind of meeting, our fronts were mentioned by name. This implies greater recognition.

When the 15 October meeting took place, the foreign press and the world were watching. There were more than 200 foreign correspondents present in La Palma covering the meeting. We believe that the effect this meeting has had at the international level has been highly positive because this was a confirmation for all of the governments that had supported us throughout the years that what they did was correct. We especially wish to mention the importance the French-Mexican statement has acquired through this process. The 15 October meeting confirmed that what the French and Mexican Governments said 3 years ago was the truth and the way to confront the situation.

The United States was also very interested in the meeting. The American people, an important group in the U.S. Congress, the church, unions, and intellectual groups live with the fear that the Reagan administration's policy toward El Salvador will lead to a direct and massive intervention against our people. For the American people and for the world, the fact that a dialogue was begun represents a (?nest) being built and developed against the massive intervention of American troops in our country. It is quite evident that the American people do not wish to shed their blood in El Salvador for a Salvadoran Government cause that is worthless and unfair. We, therefore, believe that this meeting has opened up new possibilities for us to have an effect on American public opinion and to increase opposition to a direct intervention by the United States in El Salvador. I also feel that if we handle this in the right way, this new development will help opposition to the shipment of weapons for destruction to the Salvadoran Army that it is using to massacre our people.

In addition, we wish to underscore the important, decisive role played by several Central American governments. The Colombian Government, through its President Belisario Betancur, who offered to help in this dialogue process, provided the airplane in which the FDR members flew to El Salvador, and also provided an ambassador to accompany them. The Costa Rican Government offered its assistance in the transfer and security of our delegates. The Panamanian Government offered its territory so that the airplane could land and take off again. Several European governments also helped, such as France and Switzerland, whose ambassadors accompanied us on the trip to La Palma.

All this proves the international community's interest and efforts to help us achieve a negotiated political solution in El Salvador. On behalf of the FDR, we wish to publicly thank all of these governments for their collaboration and we hope that they will continue to help us in the process to achieve a negotiated political solution in El salvador.

[Reporter] Commander Ruben Zamora, to conclude this interview would you like to add something more for our people?

[Zamora] Within this context, I think that we should highlight the presence and legitimacy of our front in El Salvador. The FDR delegates arrived in El Salvador on Saturday, instead of Sunday, and 4 hours after arriving at Compalapa Airport they were in territory liberated by the guerrilla groups, by the FMLN. Afterwards, the FDR delegates met with the FMLN delegates. Together, the FMLN and FDR delegates left for the meeting in La Palma.

This once again confirms that the FMLN is a real force in El Salvador, that it controls territory and populated areas, and that it has a physical and political presence in the country.

This was evident to the World and the foreign ambassadors who accompanied the FDR delegates. It is specific evidence of the fact that the FMLN controls some territory.

During the 15 October meeting, the fronts discussed the need to base the dialogue for a political solution not only on the talks at a negotiation table, but also on the participation of all the country's sectors in achieving a final solution. This was stated in the final communique and is directly linked to the struggles of the unions and labor federations that are currently being waged in El Salvador. We are firmly convinced that a negotiated political solution to the conflict must be sought by the Salvadoran people through the achievement of their economic, political, and social demands.

Therefore, we are not only demanding or exerting pressure so that the parties meet to dialogue, negotiate, and reach an agreement. In addition to exerting pressure, we must directly participate, each union, neighborhood committee, workers association and help to build this solution. We must carry out and develop our own solutions. In other words, the efforts to solve the Salvadoran conflict must be exerted by all Salvadorans. Otherwise, we will not achieve a solution without the participation of all Salvadorans. We must join the process and we must join it now to seek to achieve our own goals.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI PRAISES LA PALMA MEETING

PA222117 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] The La Palma meeting was a people's achievement toward victory. The first high-level meeting between the FDR-FMLN alliance and the Duarte regime to find a political solution to the conflict in La Palma, Chalatenango, constitutes an important political achievement for all the Salvadorans, which has no precedent in the country.

Approximately 50,000 compatriots showed up in La Palma to demand peace from the Yankee warmongers and their Duarte puppet regime. In the face of propaganda maneuvers carried out by President Duarte at the United Nations, our FDR-FMLN alliance accepted his proposal and reiterated its determination to seek peace and a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

Thousands of Salvadorans showed up in La Palma to support the proposals and struggle led by the FDR-FMLN alliance. This showed the sympathy and support of the workers for the revolutionary democratic movement. The people waved and shouted to welcome the FDR-FMLN delegation with enthusiasm and happiness when it entered La Palma under the protection of the people's clamor.

The La Palma meeting was actually an acknowledgment of the representativity and militance of the FDR-FMLN alliance on the part of the Duarte regime and the Reagan administration. The first La Palma meeting, which was held amid a massive popular presence, constitutes an important and historical achievement for the people's struggle. It will further the liberation struggle of Salvadorans in all aspects. The FDR-FMLN alliance has come out stronger from the La Palma meeting. We have categorically shown the unity of El Salvador's popular, patriotic, democratic, and revolutionary sectors.

Meanwhile, the enemies of peace and of the Salvadoran people once again showed their pedantic murderous policy by intensifying the criminal and terrorist operations of the death squads. This is how Roberto D'Aubuisson's death squads are bringing to light the profound contradictions that exist within exploiter classes of the Duarte regime and the Salvadoran Army itself. There are small and minority sectors in the country that do not want peace, that do not have popular support, and that are increasingly heading toward disintegration.

The terror operations of the oligarchs and the death squads were not capable of holding back the people, the working masses, in their moving and outspoken demonstration for peace and for a political solution to the conflict.

Duarte's demagoguery could in no time divert, deny, or crush the political support of the Salvadoran people and of the peoples of the world for the FDR-FMLN alliance. During his press conference, Mr Duarte assumed a completely defenseive position and tried to play down the political-military importance of the representativity and militancy of the FDR-FMLN.

Duarte continued to show his warmongering determination and genocide against the people. Duarte and his Army have continued to show that he and his high command are not [word indistinct] to the government and the Army, but actually the group comprised of eight U.S. Army Colonels, the U.S. Embassy, and CIA criminals and mercenaries who are [word indistinct] of the Pentagon hawks.

FMLN-FDR JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON LA PALMA MEETING

PA200235 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[FMLN-FDR joint communique issued in El Salvador on 17 October]

[Text] The FMLN and the FDR of El Salvador present to the Salvadorans and the international community the following outstanding features of the meeting held between our delegates and the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte on 15 October 1984 in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, El Salvador:

1. Throughout the development of the conflict, we have stressed the need to find a negotiated political solution. In this regard, we repeatedly proposed the initiation of a dialogue between the parties to the conflict: the FMLN-FDR on the one hand, and the government and its Armed Forces on the other. The fundamental element of our effort has been to initiate a dialogue without previous conditions, with an open agenda, so that we can discuss all of the problems that are at the bottom of the conflict and consider the proposals of both sides.

2. The initiation of the dialogue in La Palma is the first step in this direction, even though the Salvadoran Government, as well as the oligarchy and the U.S. Government, rejected our proposal or created unacceptable conditions, thus reducing our proposal to a demand to put down our arms, or limiting it to our participation in their electoral process. All of this was equivalent, undoubtedly, to demanding our surrender, and to ignoring the country's political reality.

3. Within the framework of the evident advance of the popular revolutionary war and its recent repercussions on U.S. internal policies, as well as on the national sphere in general, great national and international pressures were generated in favor of a political solution. These actions forced Jose Napoleon Duarte to state at the UN General Assembly what he called a peace offer. Our fronts were present, although in his statement Duarte insisted in restricting the dialogue to a discussion of what he called the democratization process, and although the offer was not accompanied by the necessary mechanisms in the areas of efficiency and security, it was not officially directed at us.

4. The political struggles of the masses, the unquestionable political-military advances of the democratic revolutionary forces, and international pressures, finally changed the position of the Salvadoran Government in a positive way. The meeting took place under terms quite different to those initially stated by the government delegation.

For example, on the part of the FMLN-FDR there was a high-ranking and representative delegation, which ignored the position that to initiate the dialogue we would have to put down our arms and the area was demilitarized by both sides, which is an expression of the military power of our forces. All of this is victory for the Salvadoran people.

5. The 15 October meeting in itself gave positive results. We have institutionalized the dialogue, thus ensuring that peaceful talks will be held and will lead to the incorporation of all of the social sectors in the search for peace, to the discussion of the internal causes of the conflict, and to the establishment of measures to humanize the war. This surpasses the limited framework of the government proposal.

6. We express our position that to advance in a serious dialogue, we will not allow it to be placed on the level of a maneuver. It will be necessary to have a true political will, and the serious desire to find a just peace, with independence and sovereignty. It is evident, therefore, that the escalating intervention by the Reagan administration is the main obstacle to the achievement of peace under the terms pointed out here. Unlike the Salvadoran Government we maintain that in our country there is systematic violation of human rights, at the institutional level as well as through the death squads, which are linked to the regime. The indiscriminate bombings and the massacres of the civilian population continue, carried out by the government Armed Forces. Our people are subjected to conditions of poverty, exploitation, and oppression, while the elements that have caused the Salvadoran conflict are present in essence in the phase we are experiencing today. In La Palma, the opening of a process was achieved. We did not expect immediate results. We will make gradual achievements only if the dialogue continues with seriousness and willingness.

7. To consolidate this achievement, and to advance toward our victory, we will have to redouble the struggle. It has been demonstrated that only an organized people are capable of achieving their just aspirations. We call on all of our people, the working class, the peasants, the [word indistinct] and professionals, the teachers and students, the patriotic sectors of the Armed Forces and the private sector, and all of the democratic and progessive sectors, to join the struggle to achieve a just peace, with liberty and independence.

[Signed] Executive Committee of the FDR: Guillermo Manuel Ungo; Ruben Zamora; Eduardo Calles

General Command of the FMLN: Commander Joaquin Villalobos; Commander Leonel Gonzalez; Commander Ferman Cienfuegos; Commander Shafick Jorge Handal; Commander Roberto Roca

VENCEREMOS CRITICIZES AMNESTY ANNOUNCEMENT

PA201643 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Duarte's puppet government has announced that it will pardon criminal Army members, the murderers of Msgr Romero and the four U.S. nuns. Guillermo Guevara Lacayo, vice president of the Legislative Assembly, has announced that the government will decree a general amnesty with which the criminals of the death squads will go free and unpunished.

The punishment of the people's murderers is one of the most important demands of the Salvadoran people. But, loyal to its unpopular principles, the [word indistinct] of artists will decree an amnesty that will allow criminals to go free. The amnesty is the regime's response to the great popular pressure that demands punishment for the assassins. The rats of the same nest have once again agreed to go against the people's interests.

The puppet Duarte, a high-class demagogue, keeps repeating that he will punish the murderers. He has appointed commissions to investigate human rights, but the truth is that the death squads are carrying out their daily operations, the criminal Air Force planes continue to drop their imperialist bombs on civilians, and now, to complete Duarte's clumsy demagogy, they are announcing a pardon for the criminals with this amnesty, which prevents only the punishment of the assassins and genocidal individuals.

FMLN DEMANDS REGIME DISCONTINUE 'REPRESSION'

PA200339 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The repressive actions against the people must stop. The regime must respect the human rights of the Salvadoran people. Radio Farabundo Marti disapproves of the escalating repressive measures and the terrorist actions that Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime has promoted in the past few days, which question his true will and his intention to advance the dialogue process to a political solution of the conflict.

The death squads go unpunished, murdering and kidnapping the people. Death squad members murdered union leader Jorge Alberto Villalta, and later wounded and kidnapped student Robert Quintilla. These outrages continue to be a daily activities of the regime.

In the east, in Usulutan Department, a new massacre operation against the civilian population has been initiated. Units from the 7th Brigade in Usulutan have initiated a new military operation in San Agustin, and murders committed by these hordes in uniform from the Duarte regime have already been reported. We know that the path to peace is difficult, but on this path we will get to know the will and the disposition of each horde. We are determined to travel this difficult path, the path to peace. We demand that the Duarte regime take serious and responsible steps that will demonstrate to the Salvadoran people its will to find a political solution of the conflict.

Duarte must demonstrate that he has control of the Armed Forces, and that the military chiefs obey his orders. Duarte must demonstrate his will to control the rabid dogs loose in San Salvador and other cities, which like death squads terrorize and murder the people. Our general command and the executive committee of the FDR state that unlike the Salvadoran Government, we feel that in our country the systematic violation of human rights has been maintained at an institutional level, as well as through the death squads linked to the regime.

The indiscriminate bombing of the people and the massacres against the civilian population continue. These are the work of the government Army. Our people continue to be subjected to conditions of poverty, exploitation, and oppression. The elements that have caused the Salvadoran conflict are present, in essence, in the phase that we are experiencing today. Radio Farabundo Marti feels that effective measures should be taken against those responsible for directing and financing the death squads, and it is not precisely by offering amnesty to these criminals that the government will demonstrate to the people that it has the will to construct peace upon a basis of justice and [word indistinct].

We demand that the repressive operations against the civilian population stop. We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. advisers. We demand the incarceration of the leaders and members of the death squads. We demand the dissolution of the repressive forces.

U.S. DENIAL OF PLANE DOWNING REJECTED

PA222022 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Oct

[Text] There are three important reasons why the U.S. Government refuses to admit that revolutionary forces' downed the airplane with the four U.S. advisers. The U.S. Government is obstinately denying the downing of the light plane carrying four officials of its intelligence service, repeating the absurd version that the aircraft crashed due to a storm and adding [words indistinct] that it was pursuing another light plane carrying weapons. There are three reasons that unquestionably force the Reagan government not to admit the downing of the CIA light plane.

Here is the first of these reasons: Reagan finds himself less than 2 weeks away from U.S. elections and to admit this setback in El Salvador would be a hard blow to his image following the setbacks he has suffered in his Central American and Middle East policies. Reagan maintains that his big intervention in El Salvador has had positive results in the struggle against the FMLN. However, this version is refuted by the downing of the plane and the total absence of real and concrete results in his efforts to halt the advance of the revolutionary forces in our country.

In the second place, the U.S. Government refuses to admit this blow by the revolutionary forces because it would mean it has begun badly the new phase of interference in El Salvador in which its officers have begun to more directly participate in the confrontation with our forces. The Salvadoran Army's morale is based on the hope that the U.S. Army will come and help it and save it from defeat. If the U.S. Government admits that the plane with the four intelligence officials was downed by the FMLN, it would be a severe moral blow to the Salvadoran general staff, the other military advisers in the country, and the U.S. Pentagon.

Lastly, the Department of State's denial is not credible because it is not the first time that it denies or lies about incidents that have later clearly shown the falsehood of the U.S. versions. For political reasons, the Department of State defends the warmongering policy towards Central America. It denied the mining of the Nicaraguan ports and the attacks on Nicaraguan installations that subsequently, in the face or irrefutable evidence, the Department of State had to admit.

The U.S. Government has always denied that its advisers were participating in directing the military operations in the areas under FMLN control and now during the latest operation in Morazan Department, the U.S. press has proved that the Reagan government's versions were false. Therefore, the U.S. Department of State's denial that the light plane carrying CIA officials was downed by our forces is not credible.

VENCEREMOS WARNS U.S. TO STAY OUT OF WAR

PA220226 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] The operation that failed in Morazan Department represents the highest degree of U.S. involvement in the war in our country, with the presence in Morazan of several U.S. colonels, among them Steel and (Richard), as direct leaders of the operations. According to the U.S. newspapers, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering himself overflew the areas at the time of the operations.

The Reagan administration has tried to make the death of the four U.S. advisers from the CIA seem like an accident. The State Department report states that the four advisers died as a result of an accident caused by a storm. This is totally absurd.

We warn Ronald Reagan that all gringos who come to El Salvador, by air or land, to attack our sovereignty and independence, will die in the same manner as these four advisers, who died supporting the operation in Morazan and participating directly in criminal actions, such as that carried out against the people of Joateca, which left many dead and wounded in this town.

This is not the first time that our antiaircraft units have hit the mark with the airplanes sent by Reagan. We warn them that it will not be the last.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA VIEWS PLI DECISION ON ELECTIONS

PA221523 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, interviewed in Managua by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Last night we learned that by a vote of 94 to 20, the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] has apparently decided not to participate in the elections. However, the situation is still a little confusing. How do you view the PLI decision?

[Ortega] Well, we have not yet heard from the PLI that they will not participate in the elections. We understand that the PLI presidential and vice presidential candidates have different opinions on whether or not to participate in the elections. Some members seem to oppose participation in the elections while others want to participate. The fact that a specific number in the assembly voted for abstention does not mean that they represent the PLI rank and file. This does not mean that they are representing the views of the PLI rank and file regarding participation or abstention in the elections.

In any case, I think that as part of its plans of aggression against Nicaragua, the U.S. Government will continue to try and get not only one party but two or three parties to abstain. The United States wants the FSLN to be the only ones to participate in these elections in order to detract from their legitimacy. However, it must be clear that even if we have to go it alone, we will participate in the 4 November elections. We will ratify the people's support for the revolutionary process with the FSLN leading it.

[Reporter] Our second question was whether the elections will be held on 4 November but you have just answered it. In other words, even if the FSLN has to participate alone in the 4 November elections, they will be held.

[Ortega] The FSLN will participate with one, two, three, four, six, seven, the current number, or whatever number. The important thing is that elections will be held here on 4 November. The people's decision will be shown. There will be a massive voter turnout. We must view the rest as part of the U.S. aggression plan that tries to reduce the strength of the elections by saying that the elections are illegitimate and that this justifies continuing the war against Nicaragua. All those who support abstention support the war against the Nicaraguan people.

PLI'S GODOY COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH U.S. ENVOY

PA222316 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Report by Alfredo Lopez; place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] A press conference given by Dr Virgilio Godoy, presidential candidate for the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, concluded a few seconds ago and he has reasserted his decision to withdraw from the elections scheduled for 4 November.

Regarding his talks with U.S. Ambassador Harry Bergold, Godoy has adamantly denied that the talks were linked to his party's policies. Nevertheless, he was asked if this is linked to the PLI's role and he also said no, adding that this was just another visit by a party representative.

We will now hear Dr Godoy's answer to this and other questions asked by other journalists, immediately after the press conference concluded:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What is Ambassador Bergold's opinion about the talks [words indistinct]? What did he say about this situation?

[Godoy] No ambassador may say anything or exert influence in this concern. You can be absolutely sure about this.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] talks with Ambassador Bergold?

[Godoy] This was a courtesy visit, like any other visit by an European, Latin American, or any other, ambassador.

[Reporter] Only a courtesy visit?

[Godoy] Only.

[Reporter] Dr Godoy, do you think that this interview with the U.S. ambassador will be important for your political party?

[Godoy] We think that any interview, exchange of viewpoints, or exchange of information is always important, it is always valuable.

[Reporter] Doctor, when did Ambassador Bergold's visit take place and who participated in it?

[Godoy] The ambassador was there with his assistant, in addition to three high leaders of the party, including me.

[Reporter] When did it take place?

[Godoy] Last week.

[Reporter] Dr Godoy, has the Soviet Ambassador paid a courtesy visit to this house?

[Godoy] No, no, he has not, but we cannot force anyone to come here. Nevertheless, I have frequently talked with the Soviet ambassador during the different receptions given in our country.

[Reporter] Dr Godoy, approximately 4 weeks ago an Italian newspaper published an interview with you, and you announced that you were defintely withdrawing from the elections. Does this mean that the assembly's decision was adopted by the party, not by the assembly?

[Godoy] I do not know what newspaper you are talking about. I have no information about this interview, so I cannot assert that I said this. Therefore, I am sorry that I cannot answer your question because I cannot predict the decision by an organization in which I am only one member.

[Reporter] Is publication of electoral events, as well as dialogue, a sine qua non condition for your participation in the elections?

[Godoy] I have answered that question before.

[Reporter] Have these elections been converted into a plebiscite, or do they have some meaning?

[Godoy] We have no way to say what the elections will be like, because that will depend on who participates in them. [end recording]

PLI Divided on Elections

PA221648 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Recent developments hint that the leadership of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, has split on its position regarding the 4 November elections. The PLI assembly of regional delegations that met all day yesterday at Managua's Ticomo Hotel emerged from that meeting split in two opposing factions. One agrees to participate in the elections with the full guarantees that the revolutionary government has granted. This group is apparently headed by Rodolfo Robelo Herrera and Constantino Pereira Bernheim. The other faction, which opposes participating in the election unless a national dialogue with the participation of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board is held, is reportedly headed by presidential candidate Virgilio Godoy Reyes.

Political circles in Managua have commented that Godoy's shift in position is very surprising, first because he has repeatedly pointed out that CDN leaders lack vision when they hesitate about the elections in response to directives from Washington, and secondly because it is common knowledge that last week Godoy met with Harry Bergold, the American ambassador in Nicaragua. What did they discuss? What pressure is imperialism exerting on PLI leaders that makes them present last-minute obstacles to their commitment to take part in the elections? No one knows. However, the people are keeping close watch on these shifts that sometimes happen in politics. They always respond to reasons that cannot be concealed and to which the Nicaraguan people, who cannot be deceived, have rebelled against. It is no secret that the CDN refused to take in the elections because the Reagan ad inistration, through the CIA, imposed that decision on them because Washington's purposes were not served by its participation.

Nonetheless, the agreements concluded during the recent summit of political parties will be signed today. The PLI will reportedly raise some objections to these and demand that the CDN make known the far-reaching reasons that are preventing them from participating in the dialogue.

Participation Depends on Dialogue

PA221644 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] A special national assembly of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, in which representatives from all over the country took part yesterday, has agreed to wait until a national dialogue is held to decide if they will participate in the 4 November elections.

Constantino Pereira, the PLI's vice presidential candidate, said that his party will submit observations reached during the summit of political parties at the national dialogue, and indicated that the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] will need very powerful reasons not to participate in the national dialogue.

[Begin recording] [Pereira] The decision was a prudent one. The PLI's final decision regarding its participation in the elections will depend on the outcome of the national dialogue. We will not participate in the 4 November elections unless there is a national dialogue in which all forces of Nicaragua's political life take part. If the dialogue has a positive outcome the PLI leadership will reconsider its position and participate in the elections. That was the decision reached at the National Assembly Assembly.

[Reporter] What will the PLI propose at the national dialogue?

[Pereira] We will raise many issues. Most of them have been discussed at the summit of political parties. However, we want the PLI National Assembly to make the final decision. We also want to meet with the leaders of the CDN and the other political forces, including social clubs and unions to reach a completely democratic decision.

[Reporter] What will happen if the CDN refuses to participate in the national dialogue?

[Pereira] They will need very powerful reasons to excuse themselves from taking part in the dialogue. In that case, we would have to reconsider our position. We have a flexible, open, and prudent position. We have considered all angles. I believe that the result of this afternoon's vote can attest to that. [end recording]

RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS, POLITICAL PARTIES

PA210415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez said last night that the elections will be an obstacle for the White House. Once votes are counted, this will pose an additional obstacle for U.S. ruses and will mean a victory of the Nicaraguan people. Ramirez is a member of the junta of the government and FSLN vice presidential candidate.

Ramirez has pointed out that the U.S. Government plan to hamper the elections has failed and that now Nicaragua is getting ready to welcome more than 400 observers from all over the world.

[Begin Ramirez recording] There has been a U.S. move to discredit our electoral process abroad by making the international opinion believe that, without the participation of a specific political group, there would not be a true (?representation) in Nicaragua and therefore, this electoral process would be without any value. This move is being made not because imperialism is concerned about the purity of our electoral process, but because the Reagan administration has known all the time that, if the FSLN and the Nicaraguan people can reach 4 November and hold elections, then we will attain what we have always been denied internationally by the United States, namely, a genuine political process in Nicaragua.

We can now say that we are near that point that the U.S. Government has tried to prevent us from reaching, that is, the 4 November elections. The effort to make others believe that there will not be a genuine electoral process in Nicaragua without the participation of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board has failed.

We are awaiting the arrival of hundreds of international observers to directly witness our electoral process. The massive participation of Nicaraguans in the elections will publicly demonstrate the genuineness of the electoral process. There is not any other way to legitimize the process other than through this massive participation of voters on 4 November.

Once this massive participation occurs and the votes are counted, we will have beat the Reagan administration in this game and thus, the electoral process will be a victory for the Nicaraguan people and other obstacle for the Reagan administration. [end recording]

Ramirez asserted that those political parties that cannot be represented in the national assembly as a result of the November elections will have to be assured that in future elections they will be able to exert their political rights.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We must not think that the 4 November elections are an end in themselves in Nicaragua. They are a starting point in the march toward obtaining a pluralistic system as part of the process of institutionalizing the revolution on the basis of the people's power [words indistinct] and we have demonstrated this in various areas, including on the battlefield.

Eight [as heard] political parties are participating in these elections. These parties represent various ideological trends in the national political spectrum. At this moment, we cannot say how strong each of these parties will be at the elections. The votes must be counted first and, the percentages must be established. It will be up to the Supreme Electoral Council to determine the percentages obtained by each party.

Still we think that, even if our companero is proved right and some parties do not receive sufficient number of votes to achieve a representation at the national assembly.... We don't know if this will happen, and even if it should happen, it would not necessarily signal the death of a political party in Nicaragua.

Through this process of institutionalization of the revolution and the elections, we are laying the groundwork for a pluralistic system in Nicaragua. In the future, other political parties and forces might appear that have not participated in these elections. The parties or groups that do not achieve a representation in these elections would have to be guaranteed that they will be able to participate in future elections and exert their political rights [word indistinct] the next 6 years. It is precisely this concept that the revolution respects and has pledged to respect. [end recording]

ARCE VIEWS ELECTIONS, HONDURAS MEETING

PA191812 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] None of the seven parties participating in the electoral process and the summit of political parties has expressed interest in withdrawing from the 4 November elections, Commander Bayardo Arce said yesterday during a news conference. Arce is the FSLN's representative at the summit. He said that the decision of a political party not to participate in the election is its prerogative, but added that thus far none of the parties registered for the elections intends to withdraw.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary leader briefed the members of the local and foreign press gathered at the FSLN's country clubhouse on the fate of the parties that make up the Nicaraguan Democratic Board after the election.

[Begin Arce recording] The Nicaraguan Electoral Law stipulates that legally registered political parties that do not participate in the electoral process will lose their legal status. Therefore, they will exist merely as political interest groups which, in order to recover their standing as legal political parties, will have to fulfill the prerequisites that the new Constitution will establish with regard to such matters. So far there have been no moves toward modifying that rule. [end recording]

On the effects that the elections will have at home and abroad, Arce said:

[Begin Arce recording] We believe that the elections will have two important effects: Domestically, they will institutionalize power through traditional means, thus making the revolution stronger. Internationally, they will weaken the argument that the Reagan administration is using to justify its aggression against Nicaragua, namely that Nicaragua's government is illegal. As a sequel to this, the elections will also benefit regional peace because the international community, the American people, and the U.S. Congress might modify their positions with regard to the Nicaraguan revolution. [end recording]

Commander Arce said that the Nicaraguan Government decided to invite observers to the elections to frustrate attempts by Nicaragua's enemies to discredit the elections.

[Begin Arce recording] If Nicaragua were not facing aggression we probably would not have invited anyone to observe the elections, because it is the Nicaraguan people and not other countries who must judge whether our actions are legitimate. However, this is not the case. Ever since we announced the date of the elections we have been harassed. Four hours after we announced them Shultz claimed they were illegal and that they would not do. Since that day the United States has made every effort to detract support from the electoral process, discredit the elections, and pressure Nicaragua. Therefore, taking all these things into consideration, we decided that inviting observers would be a positive political move, made in Nicaragua's best interest. The decision has caused some disagreement because of the position we maintain on the election's legitimacy; many governments have made that observation to us. However, they understand our situation, so we have agreed that observers who come will not be representing governments. Thus, these other governments will not be in the position of needing observers when they hold elections. Governments are coordinating efforts to send representatives of parliaments or political parties, but not of governments per se. We do not want to establish the precedent that Nicaragua is a land of savages where the international community must come to judge if what we are doing is right or wrong. [end recording]

On the meeting of foreign ministers in Honduras, Bayardo Arce said:

[Begin Arce recording] We still fail to understand why it is being held. We have some doubts as to its purposes. For years everyone has been saying that Contadora is the seventh wonder of the world. However, now that it has given us a final instrument to attain peace in Central America, they decide to meet outside the Contadora effort. Moreover, Salvadoran President Duarte himself has stated that Contadora will not resolve anything and that the meeting in Honduras is a necessity. To me, the meeting is an attempt to trip up Contadora. [end recording]

NUNEZ COMMENTS ON HONDURAS MEETING, CIA MANUAL

PA191554 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2236 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, said today that "we must wait to hear what the voice of the master says before Honduras and El Salvador make any decisions," referring to the meeting of foreign ministers to be held tomorrow in Tegucigalpa.

The Central American foreign ministers are scheduled to meet tomorrow in the Honduran capital to review the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in this region. The Nicaraguan and Guatemalan foreign ministers will not attend, but Guatemala will send Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Marroquin Najera to the meeting.

The president of this country's State Council said that, without anticipating anything about the eventual results of the meeting, an attempt will be made in Honduras to open a "new stage" in the process promoted by Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama, which make up the Contadora Group. Nunez noted that before the meeting the United States and Honduras had been resorting to the "old tactic" of suggesting that Nicaragua "is intransigent" and has no interest in attending these meetings. The Sandinist leader said that so long as the United States does not approve the revised Contadora Document "we cannot expect from the Central American countries, especially El Salvador and Honduras, an independent position or an attitude that will help to strengthen peace." Nunez added, "Now, more than ever, it can be said that we must wait for the voice of the master before Honduras and El Salvador make any decision." Nunez said that a positive attitude on the part of the Sandinists would be to hope "for the meeting to be worth something."

Nicragua has said repeatedly that it accepts the Contadora Document and is prepared to sign it immediately and without modifications. In view of the obstacles that have arisen in connection with the signing of the document, Nicaragua has called for a meeting of the Central American and Contadora presidents to get the document signed promptly. The Contadora foreign ministers, who met yesterday in Madrid, agreed to add to the document recommendations by the Central American countries that will give greater accuracy to the wording without changing the balance that has been achieved thus far.

Discusses Manual, Elections

PA192357 Managua International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] During a breakfast with the International Press Club of Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, charged that aggression against Nicaragua is increasing as the election date draws closer. The Sandinist leader said that the CIA will try to carry out what it calls the war of the Pacific with the use of jet planes [aviones rapidos] to destroy military and economic targets in that region. Regarding the manual on psychological and terrorist operations drafted by the CIA for the mercenaries, Nunez said that it is sadistic and masochistic because it attacks the Nicaraguan people with refined methods of violence. During the breakfast with the foreign correspondents, Nunez also discussed the elections. He said that building a democracy in the country does not depend on the participation of the rightist Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board.

Views on CDN

PA190416 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, said today that after the 4 November elections a decision must be made regarding the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN].

The member of the FSLN's National Directorate told the foreign press that the political groups that form the CDN no longer have a reason for their existence. However, Nunez added that any decision regarding the CDN will be made following consultations with the parties participating in the 4 November elections. Nunez clearly stated that there are no plans to talk with the representatives of the CDN following the elections.

Labels Economics 'Critical'

PA191431 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Nicaraguan State Council President Carlos Nunez warned today that the country's economic situation "is critical," adding that under these circumstances "we cannot even talk of development, but only of survival."

Speaking to foreign newsmen, Nunez said that Nicaragua's economic woes have increased in the past months due to the "aggression," but he acknowledged that that was not the only cause of the difficulties.

Nunez said: "We inherited a foreign debt from the Somozist era, deficiencies in production systems, and an economic crisis in the area. To that we must add the limitations natural to the revolutionary process and even some mistakes that we have made." Nunez said that the government was obliged to suspend health, education, and recreation programs to channel all funds to the Army and war zones. At the same time Nunez denied that the possibility of starting a dialogue with the Democratic Coordinating Board after the elections was discussed at a meeting with the seven political parties that have registered for the elections.

PLI LEADER APPLAUDS BROOKLYN RIVERA RETURN

PA221651 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Constantino Pereira Bernheim, vice presidential candidate of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], has said that the revolutionary government's decision to allow Brooklyn Rivera to return to Nicaragua is positive and shows that the government is flexible.

Rivera, leader of Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] returned to Nicaragua under government protection. He will attempt to unite the communities of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast areas.

The PLI leader said that Brooklyn Rivera is a legitimate representative of Nicaragua's Indian groups and that the government's gesture shows that there is a political opening in Nicaragua.

Pastora Disapproves of Visit

PA202149 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2033 GMT 20 Oct 84

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE0 -- The faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, loyal to Eden Pastora disapproves of Brooklyn Rivera's visit to Managua and rejects Arturo Cruz' proposal to initiate a dialogue with the Managua government.

ARDE official spokesman Jose Davila asserted in San Jose that Pastora "does not approve of Rivera's visit to Nicaragua because he cannot foresee any positive result." This was interpreted here as a new rift within the ARDE.

Rivera, leader of the Miskito organization Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] today began a "humanitarian visit" to Managua, accepting an invitation extended to him several months ago by Daniel Ortega. According to ARDE spokesmen, the Miskito leader will meet with Nicaraguan authorities and Indian groups in the country's Atlantic region.

In a communique signed by Pastora, Davila, and Donald Castillo, ARDE expressed its "understanding" of Rivera's motives in going to Nicaragua. The communique added: "Nevertheless, we express our disapproval of this trip, which we consider untimely at this moment, because it lends itself to manipulation, distortion, and misinterpretation."

In declarations to the local press, Davila also said that Pastora rejected the proposal by Cruz, the nominated but unregistered presidential candidate for the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), because he, Pastora, "did not see any reason to stop the war." Davila added: "Quite the contrary, there are many reasons to escalate the war."

Cruz has proposed an immediate cessation of hostilities between the Sandinist Army and rebel groups in order to initiate negotiations for 1 month that would lead to a rescheduling of the elections currently set for 4 November. Pastora questioned the exclusion of armed groups from the dialogue and said that "the 'Free Fatherland or Kill' slogan is more valid today than ever."

FSLN, CONAPRO HEROES GROUP HOLD MEETING

PA201820 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The professionals and technicians of Heroes and Martyrs Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations [Conapro] last night expressed overwhelming support for the revolutionary government. The economic problems, the commitment to strengthen the revolution by voting in favor of the Sandinist Front on 4 November, and the country's political situation in the face of the White House's aggressions were broadly discussed last night at the Conapro Heroes and Martyrs' national meeting with the FSLN's National Directorate.

The event, held in Managua's "Spain" sports stadium, turned into a popular celebration with the participation of over 5,000 professionals from the country's various departments. The event was presided over by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the government junta and presidential candidate; government junta member Dr Sergio Ramirez, who is also a vice presidential candidate; several Conapro Heroes and Martyrs leaders; mothers of heroes and martyrs; and guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, political secretary of the FSLN's Region 3.

Speaking on behalf of Conapro, its president, Freddy Cruz, said that the Nicaraguan revolution has given us our sovereignty and permitted us to enjoy worldwide respect.

For his part, Commander Ortega said that the revolutionary government has remained open to dialogue with the bosses of the leaders of the counterrevolutionaries.

CASTRO ON TIES WITH FRG, NICARAGUAN SITUATION

DW221433 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Network in German 1925 GMT 19 Oct 84

[President Fidel Castro interviewed by correspondent Faessler in Cuba; date not given, in Spanish with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Excerpts[[Faessler] How do you assess Willy Brandt's visit to Cuba and what can you tell us about German-Cuban relations in general?

[Castro] First of all, I would like to express to the FRG people my friendly feelings and our satisfaction to have received this delegation headed by such a famous, serious, and extremely prudent man as Willy Brandt. The opportunity to exchange views with him was extraordinarily valuable, useful, and positive for us. I believe that it would be appropriate for the FRG Germans and the Cubans to strengthen their mutual contacts. Doing this would be useful because we have to struggle for a common cause peace, which is indispensable for Germans, Cubans, and the entire world.

During our history, we have cooperated with many Germans, and we are doing so now with Germans from the FRG as well as from the GDR with which we have maintained extensive relations for decades. We hold in esteem and respect and admire the German people because of their cultural, scientific, and philosophical achievements.

[Faessler] What is your opinion of Nicaragua?

[Castro] On the whole, I can say that the situation in Nicaragua is quite complex. We are currently experiencing a situation in which the people are facing extreme difficulties resulting from U.S. intervention, hostility, and aggression. However, we are also aware that they are a valiant and united people who are prepared to cope with these difficulties and to march ahead. We trust that the revolution will defend itself, survive, and ultimately achieve a triumphant victory despite the threat. We have full confidence in the revolution and in the people of Nicaragua. However, the country cannot handle all this by itself. Nicaragua needs international support; it needs the aid of West Europe and the German people.

COMMENTARIES REVIEW REAGAN-MONDALE DEBATE

'TERRORIST' MANUAL DISCUSSED

FL221957 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1237 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Commentary by Juan Martin and Leonel Nodal on 21 October debate between President Reagan and Walter Mondale]

[Excerpts] [Nodal] Last night Reagan faced very difficult questions. He was hesitant many times and even made a mistake when he was asked about the terrorist manual prepared by the CIA which came to light a few days ago. Reagan made a serious mistake at the beginning of the debate when a journalist asked him what he knew about it, what had been his role in the matter. He tried to justify it by making up an incredible and inconceivable story. He said the manual had been prepared by a CIA adviser in Managua for the use of the contras, and that some pages were removed before it went to press and before CIA high-level officials had knowledge of it. Those where the pages that have become so controversial.

The truth is this story is difficult to believe, which led Reagan to make the mistake of implying, recognizing, and admitting that CIA agents in the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua or established in Central America are directing the Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

[Martin] It is there that Reagan himself has a problem. Referring to the inaccuracy that you mentioned, he said later it had not taken place in Nicaragua but in El Salvador, where the manual was prepared, and that he did not have detailed knowledge of it.

[Nodal] In statements made today, Shultz also admitted that the CIA is operating in El Salvador. There is also the incident of the downing of a spy plane in which four CIA agents died. It is very interesting to point out how at this time all U.S. official versions talk about four CIA employees, thus stressing the civilian nature of the operation. The employees were there simply advising, helping the government, as they put it, to detect alleged arms shipments from Nicaragua to Salvadoran guerrillas. In reality, it is evident that this plane and these CIA agents were on a military mission. Also, other reports have corroborated that U.S. military advisers have been active in combat zones.

[Martin] Regarding this subject, the FMLN said this plane, together with a helicopter, led by a U.S. colonel, had been trying to locate the Radio Veneceremos to destroy it. About 8,000 Salvadoran Army troops and the American advisers were involved in this operation.

[Notal] Returning to the debate, it is interesting to note that in the Nicaraguan case Reagan insists his administration has supported the efforts of the Contadora Group. In reality, when Mondale specified what a Democratic administration would do, he stressed the need for exhausting all diplomatic and political possibilities to solve the Central American conflict. He also strongly stressed, and this particially disarmed Reagan, that numerous opportunities to reach a solution have been disregarded. Instead, the possibility of a direct military intervention is growing stronger. This is evident in the type of activities described in the terrorist manual and was pointed out by one of the journalists who participated in the debate. This is equivalent to a U.S. authorization of terrorism.

[Martin] As expected, candidate Mondale evoked the fear and insecurity that Reagan's arms race has created in the world and, in particular, his star wars proposal. A few days ago the Mondale staff began television advertisements criticizing this proposal, which is the (?foundation) of Reagan's policy.

[Nodal] During the debate there was a specific question about what would happen if there is a nuclear confrontation or if a nuclear missile is launched by mistake against an adversary; in this case the Soviet Union. If it is launched by mistake, then it cannot be recalled. Mondale asked: Would I trust a computer to make that decision? There is a very short period of time for hotheads, such as those presently governing in the Reagan administration, to make reasonable and appropriate decisions. Even though Mondale does not question the need for the United States to have a position of strength, one that can be respected because of the number of weapons, he insisted on the need to sit at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union and to try to reach agreements on the reduction of the arms race to avoid the star wars phase.

[Martin] Reagan stressed his present policy of strength in his answers to the journalists and Mondale. Reagan said he was going to continue his policy of arms development and take it to a higher level, that is the so-called star wars level. With this, Reagan continues to look for a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The Republican candidate defended himself against Mondale's accusations by saying that in case the missiles were launched against Soviet territory or a new nuclear confrontation developed, which would be castrophic to humanity, the United States could recall the missiles when it so desired. Mondale answered that it was impossible to recall missiles already in space. Reagan corrected himself by saying he did not mean that. He meant that the submarines of ships carrying the missiles on a particular mission could be recalled -- not the missiles themselves.

[Nodal] The debate was very interesting with respect to the Reagan administration's definition of areas of vital interest to U.S. security. He was questioned about areas to which Reagan would be willing to send troops. Reagan defined at least three areas of vital importance to U.S. security -- the Middle East, Central America, and South Africa -- and implied that in specific cases he would be willing to send troops.

'Senility' Issue

FL222050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1929 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Commentary by Yolanda Gomez: "Something About Which the World Should Be Concerned"]

[Text] Regardless of whether or not Walter Mondale won the televised debates with his opponent President Ronald Reagan -- according to almost all the polls Mondale won -- there is something that stands out in those debates and everyone in the world should be concerned about it. It has to do with the faculties of the U.S. President who, when exposed to public view, confirms that he is beginning to show signs of senility, as evidenced by loss of memory and confusion. During the first televised encounter, all the news media and polls admitted that the President looked tired and that his image was that of an old man.

Although Walter Mondale is considered the winner of the televised debates, the general opinion is that Ronald Reagan still has a majority of support for the election. During the debates, Reagan, while showing memory lapses, defects, and errors, maintained the essence of what has always been his political tendency. He has been identified with the most right-wing sectors in the United States since he was a Hollywood actor. When he was a youth, the very years human beings usually rebel against injustice, Reagan spied against his Hollywood comrades and denounced progressive actors in the 1950's.

During the debates with Walter Mondale, the President maintained his line of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. By using falsehoods he asserted that the Soviets did not accept U.S. proposals to control nuclear weapons and that the dangerous nuclear arms race in space is necessary to contain the Soviets. Moreover, Reagan expressed the need to strengthen repressive regimes, such as the one in El Salvador, and he considers it necessary to aid the Nicaraguan contras against what he calls the totalitarian presence of the Sandinists. In domestic policy, he reiterated his support for the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill, with its racist content regarding immigrants. What will become of 73-year-old Ronald Reagan if he is reelected?

USSR TIES NOT 'OBSTACLE' TO RELATIONS WITH OTHERS

PA192016 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The solid and growing links of multilateral cooperation between Cuba and the USSR are not a subject for negotiation in order to improve our relations with the United States, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban Vice President of the Councils of State and Ministers, has said in Havana.

At a press conference at noon today at the Conventions Palace to discuss the 39th session of CEMA's supreme organ to be held in Havana, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that the fraternal Cuban-Soviet relations are not an obstacle to Cuba's relations with other countries in the world. We could be very good neighbors of the United States and also very good friends of the USSR, Rodriguez stressed, rejecting President Ronald Reagan's attempts to condition Cuban-U.S. relations to a rupture of Cuba's ties with the USSR, its main ally in the economic, political, and military fields. Cuba has not asked the United States to cut its close ties with the UK, Rodriguez noted, adding that our country maintains excellent relations with U.S. allies, including the UK, the FRG, France, Japan, and Canada.

In stressing the importance of CEMA's 39th meeting, to be inaugurated on 29 October, Rodriquez said that it will be the first time that CEMA's supreme organ will meet outside of Europe. He added that because it will be held in one of the countries of our hemisphere, top leaders of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Latin American Economic System and representatives from Mexico and Nicaragua have been invited.

MIR LEADER ALLENDE ON UPCOMING STRIKE IN CHILE

PA181952 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Andres Pascal Allende, secretary general of the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] interviewed by Pedro Martinez Pirez; place, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez Pirez] Pascal, first of all, I would like to hear your opinion on the significance of the national strike that has been called for 30 October by the National Workers Command [CNT] and the People's Democratic Movement, [MDP]. What is the significance of that strike in the process of confrontation with the Augusto Pinochet regime that has already been in power for 11 years?

[Pascal Allende] Indeed, the CNT and the MDP have called for a nationwide worker and public strike on 30 October. This strike is a continuation of the protest and struggle movements that our people have been carrying out in the past few months. It is a very significant battle in the war against the dictatorship, in which there has been a merger of the labor movement with the townspeople, students, small businessmen, and all other sectors of our country that are opposed to the dictatorship. It is an offensive, frontal confrontation with the regime.

This strike is very important as a response to the attempt by the military and rightist sectors of the dictatorial government to fool our people by means of a political understanding with sectors of the bourgeois opposition. This strike is an emphatic response by our people, a statement that there is no possible solution to the deep national crisis that our country is experiencing. We need a change in the regime, the establishment of a democratic popular government, and the full restoration of freedoms. We need a resolution of the dramatic problems faced by the popular sectors.

Today our country is afflicted with huge price increases and 30 percent unemployment. Youths have no future or prospects of any kind. The people are afflicted with grave housing and health problems. The children have no access to education or food. We are living in a desperate situation that cannot continue. With this nationwide strike, our people are once again placing themselves on a war footing to deal a blow and to demand a change in the situation that prevails in the country, to restore popular sovereignty, and to advance in this struggle, the sole objective of which is to overthrow the dictatorship and enable the people to recover their sovereignty and their right to build the country's future in peace and progress.

[Martinez Pirez] What attraction do the CNT and MDP have? In other words, do they have the support of most of the Chilean people?

[Pascal Allende] I have no doubt that they do. The CNT is made up of the country's major labor organizations, the copper and oil workers, the workers from all of the nation's industries. They have united for a democratic struggle in defense of the interests of the labor movement, for a combative struggle against the dictatorship. The MDP expresses our people's feelings, their deep-seated desire to reestablish a popular democracy, to bring about a change in this desperate situation that exists in our country. This strike will undoubtedly be successful. It will be a combative strike. It will not only be a strike by the workers. That is why I said that it is a labor and people's strike. Young students, youths from the cities, peasant youths, and women will participate alongside the workers. All of our people will be mobilized in this struggle. It will not only be a successful strike, but I would also call it an extraordinarily combative strike. It will be a blow that will not overthrow the dictatorship overnight, because we still have a long struggle ahead, but it will weaken our people's enemy.

[Martinez Pirez] I would like you to tell me, Pascal, whether you think that a process of political polarization is under way in Chile.

[Pascal Allende] Yes, indeed. In the past 2 years the great masses have taken to the streets in Chile to wage an offensive against the dictatorship. In this struggle, they have of course been accompanied by the leftist forces, by the Communist Party, the MIR, the Socialist Party, and other popular forces. Forces that are not leftist, but that have been consistently democratic, have also participated in this struggle. For example, we greatly value the participation of certain Christian Democratic sectors. The rank and file of the Christian Democratic Party, many of its labor leaders, and many of that party's youths in the universities are consistently democratic and have actively joined in the popular mobilization. They participate in protests and of course, they will participate in this nationwide strike. Like us, they are struggling to put an end to the dictatorship. We are very happy that, along with these sectors, we have been able to advance in an increasing common action in the struggle and protests against the dictatorship. During the last protest movement, a joint command was formed by the CNT, the MDP, and the Democratic Alliance. I believe this dynamic social and political polarization is not an element that divides our people. On the contrary, it is an element that unites the popular sectors in the struggle against the dictatorship.

'OUR AMERICA' ON AFTERMATH OF GRENADA INVASION

PA200417 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] One year after the U.S. invasion of Grenada, the United States has turned this small Caribbean country into a foreign military enclave. That is to say, Washington has turned into reality its slander against the government of murdered Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Two years prior to the U.S. military invasion of Grenada, the United States had made military plans for the invasion, but a suitable pretext was missing. Bishop denounced Washington's plans several times. The U.S. Government found the necessary pretext when events occurred that led to the murder of Bishop and several of his closest associates.

Still, it has not been determined if those who fostered division and internal confrontation in the ranks of the Grenadian leadership did so with the urging of imperialism. However, as Fidel Castro said: It was done by the CIA; otherwise, it would not have turned out so well. The most despicable aspect of these events is that they used presumably revolutionary arguments and tried to slander Bishop, of whose uprightness and modesty there was positive proof.

The events occurred in such a manner that they could not have served the U.S. aggressive plans better. No sooner had the internal dissension appeared on 12 October than the U.S. Government made up its mind to invade. Ronald Reagan's 19 lies to try to justify the invasion of small Grenada are known the world over. Again, the U.S. imperialism's dirty and aggressive nature was revealed in these 19 lies. The objective of the U.S. military invasion of Grenada was clear. It gave the Pentagon strategists the chance to carry out their coveted plan to destroy the example of Grenada and try to erase Bishop's image. The U.S. troops did not withdraw 1 week after the invasion as President Ronald Reagan had promised, and certainly not 1 year later. The occupation forces and the provisional government have announced that general elections will be held on 3 December this year. For this purpose, they have sponsored a tripartite coalition called the New National Party, which is supported by Washington. It is not by mere chance that this party has announced its willingness for troops from the United States and other puppet Caribbean countries to stay in Grenada. This is but the same aspiration of former dictator Eric Gairy, who announced that, should his party triumph in the elections, he would ask for the installation of a U.S. military base on the island.

The only sovereign pronouncement on Grenada's destiny has been made by the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, led by collaborators of the murdered leader. This movement demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops and the resumption of the revolution's social and economic programs. This movement also demands full clarification of the crime and the handing over of Bishop's body so that it can be buried honorably. The most irrefutable proof of the U.S. guilt is that its complicity with the domestic reactionaries has permitted them to keep in secret all this time the place where the Grenadian leader's body was interred.

HART PRESIDES AT MAURICE BISHOP MEMORIAL MEETING

FL230143 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Armando Hart Davalos, Politburo member and culture minister, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, Central Committee member and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba, presided over the first Maurice Bishop Memorial Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Intellectuals Conference which opened today in Santiago de Cuba.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FUND -- Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is participating in the eighth session of the Council of International Agricultural Fund Governors, which has opened in Paris. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 84 FL]

ARTISTS HONORED -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart, members of the PCC Politburo, presided over an event in Havana, during which the (Felix Varela) Order and the Alejo Carpentier Medal were awarded to a group of prominent Cuban artists. The event was held in commemoration of Culture Day. The (Felix Varela) Order was awarded to (Leo Brauer), (Sergio Corrieri), (Julio Garcia Espinoza), (Pablo Milanes), (Graciela Povolotti), (Antonio Quintana), and (Silvio Rodriguez). The Alejo Carpentier Medal was awarded to prominent ballet and dance artists. During the event Hart underscored the historical and cultural meaning of the 116th anniversary since the Cuban national anthem was first sung on 20 October 1868 when the (Mambisa) troops entered Bayamo after defeating the Spanish colonialist troops. [Text] [Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 84 FL]

GRENADA

ELECTION POLICY ARRANGED FOR RADIO GRENADA

FL222352 Bridgetown CANA in English 2259 GMT 22 Oct 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 22 CANA -- Grenada's interim government has worked out a media policy for state-owned "Radio Grenada" to pursue in an attempt to give full coverage to the activities of all parties contesting the December 3 general elections.

A spokesman for the interim government said the policy, which will be implemented from November 12 to December 1, was formulated by a Canadian media expert on loan to Grenada. The official said the policy was looked at last Friday during a meeting between the head of the interim government Nicholas Brathwaite, and representatives of four political parties taking part in the elections.

The parties said to be involved in the discussions were the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), the New National Party (NNP), the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) and the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM).

The official said that during this 20-day coverage of the activities of the political parties the radio station would be giving the organisations a maximum of one hour free time and 80 minutes for their paid commercials. Since last October's U.S.-led invasion, "Radio Grenada" has been virtually silent on the activities of the various political parties. He also ruled out censorship of information and said the various political parties would be given a "great deal of freedom" in choosing the time of the day for their radio time

On November 9, the official said, "Radio Grenada" would be introducing a major campaign news summary lasting for another 23 days in which there would be highlights of the domestic and foreign policies being advocated by the parties. Additionally, the leaders of all parties have already been invited to take part in a live two-hour debate on "Radio Grenada" on November 19 in which they would be questioned by a panel of five local, regional and international journalists.

The official quoted Mr Brathwaite as saying that the policy worked out was a breakthrough in the history of broadcasting in Grenada in the sense that it would provide the island with the most open and free elections campaign ever. The policy was expected to be published shortly for public scrutiny in the official GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, he added.

Just under 50,000 persons are eligible to vote in the elections, the first since 1976. They will return Grenada to constitutional rule after four-and-a-half years of left-wing administration. In the 1976 elections the GULP won nine of the 15 seats. It was ousted three years later by the New Jewel Movement (NJM) in the first coup in the English-speaking Caribbean.

400 ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR BISHOP

FL221339 Bridgetown CANA in English 2320 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 20, CANA -- Close to 400 persons attended yesterday's memorial service for slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and all those killed a year ago in a bloody Army coup.

The service at the St George's Cathedral was dominated with more singing of hymns focussing on peace rather then any direct references to Bishop and those killed at Army headquarters, Fort Rupert.

In a brief speech, a Roman Catholic nun, who attempted to bar reporters from covering the service, called on Jesus Christ to wipe away the veils left behind by those killed in the coup. She also said that as one looked back a year ago to the tragic event in Grenada "we must think about those who for whatever reason brought about the deaths of others and ask for God's blessing for them."

This was obvious reference to the perpetrators of the coup and the myriad killings associated with it.

Among those attending the service was the mother and sister of Bishop, as well as the mother of slain education minister in the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), Jacqueline Creft. Others in the church included Kendrick Radix, George Louison, and Lynden Ramdhanny, three of the cabinet ministers under Bishop's PRG which ruled Grenada from 1979-83.

JAMAICA

SEAGA LAUNCHES NEW SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM

FL182250 Bridgetown CANA in English 1907 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 18, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga has formally launched a new porgramme aimed at making the country self-sufficient in the production of rice, fish, beef, soya, and cassava, and save 130 million (U.S.) dollars in foreign exchange annually. The food substitution programme, Seaga said Wednesday, was the second phase of the Agro 21 Programme -- an ambitious programme launched last October to put 200,000 acres of unused or under-utilised land into production, using the most up-to-date technology. Seaga said that the strategy of substitution would also make the country less vulnerable to the high prices of imported foods. He noted that food consumption alone accounted for 50 per cent of household expenditure.

The targeted time frame of four years was to allow the first year to be devoted to identifying land, feasibility studies for potential investors, and to supplying adequate labour and water irrigation purposes. Much work had already been done by the Agro 21 secretariat in studying the profitability of entering in production of those items.

Seaga disclosed that 30 million dollars had been reserved in the Agricultural Credit Bank to help finance farmers under the programme. The Argo 21 Programme had achieved major success since its implementation last year, Seaga said.

GOVERNMENT DEVALUES CURRENCY 3 PERCENT

FL191408 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] The Jamaican Government has devalued the Jamaican currency 3 percent by increasing the amount buyers must offer for U.S. dollars at the semiweekly foreign exchange auction run by the Bank of Jamaica. The new rate forces bidders to offer between $4.15 Jamaican and $4.45 Jamaican for each U.S. dollar. The previous rate, which was established September 18, set the bidding range between $4.00 and $4.30 Jamaican. This is the fourth in a series of small devaluations announced since last November, when the Jamican currency was devalued 77 percent.